8/27/80?

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:59:09 ON 23 MAY 2005)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:59:15 ON 23 MAY 2005
L1             6 S SCHUR J?/AU
L2             0 S L1 AND (TREE# OR WOOD OR LUMBER)
L3             2 S L1 AND TANNI?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:06:11 ON 23 MAY 2005
               E BENZYL ALCOHOL/CN
L4             1 S E3
               E TANNIC ACID/CN
L5             1 S E3
L6             1 S E11
               E TANNIN/CN
L7             1 S E3
               E PROPYLENE GLYCOL/CN
L8             1 S E3
               E PROPYL ALCOHOL/CN
L9             1 S E3
               E LACTIC ACID/CN
L10            1 S E3
               E CINNAMYL ALCOHOL/CN
L11            1 S E3
               E ESSENTIAL OIL/CN
L12           29 S E2 OR E4-E43

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:18:58 ON 23 MAY 2005
L13        40708 S L4 OR BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR HYDROXYMETHYLBEN
L14           43 S L5
L15           43 S L6
L16           43 S L7
L17           43 S L14-L16
L18         7115 S L17 OR TANNIC(A)ACID?
L19        49931 S L17 OR TANNIN?
L20        50394 S L8 OR PROPYLENE(A)GLYCOL
L21        31218 S L9 OR PROPYL(A)ALCOHOL
               E L10 OR LACTIC(A)ACID
L22        90782 S L10 OR LACTIC(A)ACID
L23         3694 S L11 OR CINNAMYL(A)ALCOHOL
L24        36452 S L12 OR ESSENTIAL(5A)OIL?
L25            0 S L13 AND L18 AND (TREE# OR WOOD OR LUMBER)
L26           30 S L13 AND L18
L27            6 S L26 AND PLANT?

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:38:36 ON 23 MAY 2005
L28          620 S BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR HYDROXYMETHYLBENZENE O
L29            1 S L28 AND TANNIC(A)ACID?

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:53:11 ON 23 MAY 2005
L30         3542 S BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR HYDROXYMETHYLBENZENE O
L31            5 S L30 AND TANNIC(A)ACID?
L32            0 S L31 AND (WOOD OR TREE# OR LUMBER)

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:54:43 ON 23 MAY 2005
L33         4165 S BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR HYDROXYMETHYLBENZENE O
L34            9 S L33 AND (TANNIC(A)ACID?)
L35            0 S L34 AND (WOOD OR TREE# OR LUMBER)
L36            3 S L34 AND PLANT?
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     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 12:56:12 ON 23 MAY 2005
L37         5640 S BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR HYDROXYMETHYLBENZENE O
L38           19 S L37 AND TANNIC(A)ACID?
L39            1 S L38 AND (TREE# OR LUMBER OR WOOD)
L40            4 S L38 AND PLANT?

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:58:16 ON 23 MAY 2005
L41           18 S L13 AND L18 AND L19
L42            1 S L41 AND L21
L43            1 S L41 AND L22
L44           38 S L20 AND L18
L45            1 S L44 AND (TREE# OR WOOD OR LUMBER)
L46            0 S L42 AND L24
L47            1 S L44 AND PLANT?
L48            0 S L41 AND SPRAY?
L49            3 S L44 AND SPRAY?

     FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 13:07:28 ON 23 MAY 2005
L50            7 S L41
L51            0 S L42
L52            0 S L43
L53            3 S L44
L54            1 S L45
L55            0 S L46
L56            2 S L47
L57            0 S L48
L58            1 S L49

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:09:05 ON 23 MAY 2005
L59            1 S L41
L60            0 S L42
L61            0 S L43
L62            1 S L44
L63            0 S L45
L64            0 S L46
L65            0 S L47
L66            1 S L48
L67            0 S L49

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:10:43 ON 23 MAY 2005
L68            1 S L41
L69            0 S L42
L70            0 S L43
L71            1 S L44
L72            0 S L45
L73            0 S L46
L74            0 S L47
L75            0 S L48
L76            0 S L49

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:12:33 ON 23 MAY 2005
L77            5 S L41
L78            0 S L42
L79            1 S L43
L80           57 S L44
L81            4 S L45
L82            0 S L46
L83           13 S L47
L84            0 S L48
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L85             6 S L49

     FILE 'MEDLINE, HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, AGRICOLA, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 13:21:51 ON
     23 MAY 2005
L86            47 DUP REM L31 L59 L62 L66 L27 L42 L43 L45 L47 L49 L36.. (28 DUPLI

=> d que 186
L4              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY "BENZYL ALCOHOL"/CN
L5              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY "TANNIC ACID"/CN
L6              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY "TANNIC ACIDS"/CN
L7              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY TANNIN/CN
L8              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY "PROPYLENE GLYCOL"/CN
L9              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY "PROPYL ALCOHOL"/CN
L10             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY "LACTIC ACID"/CN
L13         40708 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L4 OR BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR
                  HYDROXYMETHYLBENZENE OR HYDROXYMETHYL(A)BENZENE OR HYDROXYTOLUE
                  NE OR TOLUENOL OR BENZENECARBINOL OR BENZYLIC ALCOHOL OR
                  PHENYLCARBINOL OR PHENYLMETHANOL OR PHENYLMETHYL(A)ALCOHOL
L14            43 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L5
L15            43 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L6
L16            43 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L7
L17            43 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS (L14 OR L15 OR L16)
L18          7115 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L17 OR TANNIC(A)ACID?
L19         49931 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L17 OR TANNIN?
L20         50394 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L8 OR PROPYLENE(A)GLYCOL
L21         31218 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L9 OR PROPYL(A)ALCOHOL
L22         90782 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L10 OR LACTIC(A)ACID
L26            30 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L13 AND L18
L27             6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L26 AND PLANT?
L28           620 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR
                  HYDROXYMETHYLBENZENE OR HYDROXYMETHYL(A)BENZENE OR HYDROXYTOLUE
                  NE OR TOLUENOL OR BENZENECARBINOL OR BENZYLIC ALCOHOL OR
                  PHENYLCARBINOL OR PHENYLMETHANOL OR PHENYLMETHYL(A)ALCOHOL
L29             1 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA L28 AND TANNIC(A)ACID?
L30          3542 SEA FILE=MEDLINE BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR
                  HYDROXYMETHYLBENZENE OR HYDROXYMETHYL(A)BENZENE OR HYDROXYTOLUE
                  NE OR TOLUENOL OR BENZENECARBINOL OR BENZYLIC ALCOHOL OR
                  PHENYLCARBINOL OR PHENYLMETHANOL OR PHENYLMETHYL(A)ALCOHOL
L31             5 SEA FILE=MEDLINE L30 AND TANNIC(A)ACID?
L33          4165 SEA FILE=BIOSIS BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR
                  HYDROXYMETHYLBENZENE OR HYDROXYMETHYL(A)BENZENE OR HYDROXYTOLUE
                  NE OR TOLUENOL OR BENZENECARBINOL OR BENZYLIC ALCOHOL OR
                  PHENYLCARBINOL OR PHENYLMETHANOL OR PHENYLMETHYL(A)ALCOHOL
L34             9 SEA FILE=BIOSIS L33 AND (TANNIC(A)ACID?)
L36             3 SEA FILE=BIOSIS L34 AND PLANT?
L37          5640 SEA FILE=WPIDS BENZYL(A)ALCOHOL OR BENZENEMETHANOL OR HYDROXYME
                  THYLBENZENE OR HYDROXYMETHYL(A)BENZENE OR HYDROXYTOLUENE OR
                  TOLUENOL OR BENZENECARBINOL OR BENZYLIC ALCOHOL OR PHENYLCARBIN
                  OL OR PHENYLMETHANOL OR PHENYLMETHYL(A)ALCOHOL
L38            19 SEA FILE=WPIDS L37 AND TANNIC(A)ACID?
L39             1 SEA FILE=WPIDS L38 AND (TREE# OR LUMBER OR WOOD)
L40             4 SEA FILE=WPIDS L38 AND PLANT?
L41            18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L13 AND L18 AND L19
L42             1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L41 AND L21
L43             1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L41 AND L22
L44            38 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L20 AND L18
L45             1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L44 AND (TREE# OR WOOD OR LUMBER)
L47             1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L44 AND PLANT?
L49             3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS L44 AND SPRAY?
L50             7 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA L13 AND L18 AND L19
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L53            3 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA L20 AND L18
L54            1 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA L44 AND (TREE# OR WOOD OR LUMBER)
L56            2 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA L44 AND PLANT?
L58            1 SEA FILE=AGRICOLA L44 AND SPRAY?
L59            1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE L13 AND L18 AND L19
L62            1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE L20 AND L18
L66            1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE L41 AND SPRAY?
L68            1 SEA FILE=BIOSIS L13 AND L18 AND L19
L71            1 SEA FILE=BIOSIS L20 AND L18
L77            5 SEA FILE=WPIDS L13 AND L18 AND L19
L79            1 SEA FILE=WPIDS L41 AND L22
L81            4 SEA FILE=WPIDS L44 AND (TREE# OR WOOD OR LUMBER)
L83           13 SEA FILE=WPIDS L44 AND PLANT?
L85            6 SEA FILE=WPIDS L44 AND SPRAY?
L86           47 DUP REM L31 L59 L62 L66 L27 L42 L43 L45 L47 L49 L36.. (28
                 DUPLICATES REMOVED)


=> d ibib abs l86 1-47

L86  ANSWER 1 OF 47  WPIDS  COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2004-766667 [75]   WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI:          C2004-268785
TITLE:                 Bioactive feed additive for prevention or treatment of
                       infectious diseases in terrestrial or aquatic animals
                       comprises plant-derived bioactive primary and secondary
                       composition.
DERWENT CLASS:         A96 B05 C03 D13
INVENTOR(S):           HAREL, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):    (ADBI-N) ADVANCED BIONUTRITION CORP
COUNTRY COUNT:         108
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO        KIND DATE     WEEK      LA   PG
     ------------------------------------------------
     WO 2004091307    A2 20041028 (200475)* EN   28
        RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE
            LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
         W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE
            DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG
            KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ
            OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG
            US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

     PATENT NO      KIND                  APPLICATION         DATE
     ------------------------------------------------------------
     WO 2004091307  A2                    WO 2004-US10892     20040408


PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-460881P      20030408
AN   2004-766667 [75]   WPIDS
AB   WO2004091307 A UPAB: 20041122
     NOVELTY - A bioactive feed additive comprises a plant-derived bioactive
     primary and secondary composition such that the secondary composition is
     present at at most 40% of the primary composition.
          ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Antioxidant; Antimicrobial;
     Antibacterial; Antiparasitic; Ophthalmological; Schistosomicide;
     Antitubercular; Tuberculostatic; Virucide; Dermatological; Antiarthritic;
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Nephrotropic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For protection, preventing and curing diseases in animals e.g. terrestrial or aquatic animals (claimed) against parasites, fungi, bacteria (Gram-positive or negative), protozoal, bovine herpes virus that causes infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, Avian tuberculosis, schistosomiasis, mastitis, udder edema, ring worm, anemia syndrome, fowl pox and trichomoniasis.

ADVANTAGE - The bioactivity of feed additive during feed and storage was maintained. In addition to active compounds present in a plant, the plant-derived compounds of the invention have mineral, vitamin, glycoside, oil, alkaloid, bioflavanoid and other substance and thus provide a synergistic effect, which is absent when purified or synthetic active compounds are used alone. Additionally the toxicity of purified active compounds is generally higher than when the active compounds are present with the other plant substances. The compositions do not result in disadvantages in taste, smell, or color of the treated terrestrial or aquatic animal as a food product for human consumption, therefore they are reliable disease control additives. They pose no danger to the end consumer of the terrestrial or aquatic animals as food, since it is absolutely harmless and has no microbial after-effect in the food.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 2 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-191199 [18] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-430822 [40]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-075430
TITLE: Treatment of a dermal condition, e.g. pityriasis, involves applying a composition comprising at least one active agent to a site of a dermal condition and maintaining the composition at the site.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B03 B05
INVENTOR(S): GIBBINS, B; MALEY, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ACRY-N) ACRYMED INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 105
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004010952	A2	20040205	(200418)*	EN	32
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
AU 2003257937	A1	20040216	(200453)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004010952	A2	WO 2003-US23851	20030729
AU 2003257937	A1	AU 2003-257937	20030729

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO

AU 2003257937 A1 Based on WO 2004010952

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-207936 20030729; US 2002-207936 20020729

AN 2004-191199 [18] WPIDS

CR 2004-430822 [40]

AB WO2004010952 A UPAB: 20040818

NOVELTY - Treatment of a dermal condition involves applying a composition (C1) comprising at least one active agent to a site of a dermal condition and maintaining the composition at the site.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) A composition (C2) comprising matrix material, at least one active agent (a1), humectant (a2) and moisture content effective to create a diffusion gradient when the composition is placed on a dermal structure; and

(2) A composition (C3) for the treatment of dermal structures comprising a cross-linked polyacrylamide matrix, a non-gellable polysaccharide, citric acid (8 - 16 w/w.%) and water (0.1 - 50%).

ACTIVITY - Fungicide; Dermatological; Antiseborrheic; Endocrine-Gen.; Keratolytic; Virucide; Nootropic; Antiallergic; Cytostatic; Auditory; Antipruritic; Antipsoriatic; Vulnerary; Antiinflammatory; Immunosuppressive; Antibacterial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Fungal growth inhibitor.

Antifungal activity was determined by growth inhibition using a modified zone inhibition type assay. Aspergillus niger spores and Hyphal growth from dermatophytes was harvested using saline containing Tween 20 (RTM). Hyphal growth was transferred to sterile plastic tubes (15 ml) with Tween (10 ml) and 3 - 4 glass beads. The tubes were shaken for about 2 - 3 minutes. Aliquots (1.5 ml) were dispensed to the surface of Sab-Hi agar medium. The suspensions were spread evenly over the surface. Samples of citric acid-containing matrix were prepared (prepared by charging a tank with water (161.4 kg) and acrylamide (9.1894 kg), NNNN'-methylenebisacrylamide (0.10347 kg) and glycerol (9.3046 kg)) followed by mixing). Then guar gum non-gellable polysaccharide (1.0213 kg) was dispersed in a mixture containing isopropyl alcohol (0.9770 kg) and water (2 kg)) and control matrices (prepared similar to the test but without the citric acid) by punch cutting using a 5 mm bore punch. The samples were transferred to the plates and pressed.

The plates were then incubated at 30 deg. C in a humidified atmosphere for 3 - 5 days to allow fungal growth. The plates were observed for overt appearance of zones of inhibition and then microscopically under the specimens for mycelial invasion into the contact area. The results showed that, zones of inhibitions for the Trichophyton and Microsporum were 5 and 9 for matrix with 8% citric acid and 9 and 12 for matrix with 12% citric acid, respectively.

USE - The composition is useful for treatment of dermal conditions (claimed); for the treatment of unwanted organisms causing pathological conditions in the skin and dermal structures (e.g. appendages such as hair, sebaceous glands, sweat glands and follicles, nerve structures, horns, hooves and nails); for treating fungal mediated nail infections (e.g. onychomycosis); for the treatment of conditions (e.g. Acne, Grover's disease, pityriasis lichenoides, acanthosis nigricans, hair Loss (alopecia areata, androgenic alopecia, telogen effluvium), pityriasis, rosea, acrochordons, rubra, pilaris, actinic keratosis, plantar warts, age spots, halo nevus, poison ivy, allergic contact dermatitis, hand dermatitis, poison oak, anal warts, heat rash, pampholyx, angioma, herpes simplex, pre-cancers of the Skin, aphthous ulcers, herpes zoster (shingles), pruritus ani (itchy butt), athlete's foot, hidradenitis suppurativa, pseudofolliculitis barbae, atopic dermatitis, hives, psoriasis, atypical moles, hyperhidrosis, razor bumps, barnacles of aging, ichthyosis, rhus

allergy, basal cell carcinoma, impetigo, rhyniophyma, bateman's purpura, ingrown hairs, ring Worm (Body), berloque dermatitis, irritant versus allergic dermatitis, ring worm (scalp), boils, jock-itch, bruising-black of arm, keloids, scabies, bullous pemphigoid, keratoacanthoma, scar, abnormal candida, keratosis pilaris, Schamberg's disease, carbuncles and furuncles, lentigines (sun spots), scleroderma, localized cherry angioma, lichen planus, sebaceous hyperplasia, chiggers, chondrodermatitis helicis, lichen simplex chronicus, seborrheic keratosis, clark's nevus, lichen sclerosus, senile angioma, cold sores, lichen striatus, condylomata, lupus of the skin, skin aging cysts, lyme's disease, skin tags, dandruff, lymphomatoid papulosis, solar keratosis, mask of pregnancy, squamous cell carcinoma, Darier's disease, melanoma, stasis dermatitis, dermatofibroma, melasma, sun burn, diaper dermatitis, miliaria, sun damage, discoid lupus erythematosus, moles, sun spots, dry skin, molluscum contagiosum, dyshidrotic dermatitis, mycosis fungoides, telogen effluvium, eczema, atopic myxoid cysts, tinea capitis, dyshidrotic, nail splitting, brittle, tinea corporis, nail fungus, tinea cruris, necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum, tinea pedis, nickel allergy, tinea versicolor, erythema multiforme, nummular dermatitis, urticaria, erythema nodosum, onychomycosis, urticaria pigmentosa, folliculitis, onychoschizia, vitiligo, folliculitis keloidalis nuchae, perioral dermatitis, warts, Fordyce's condition, pfiesteria, xanthomas, granuloma annulare, pimples, xerosis (dry skin), pityriasis alba, and yeast infection.

ADVANTAGE - The method penetrates and accumulates/maintains an effective concentration of the active agent in the growth site and habitat of the unwanted organism.

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L86 ANSWER 3 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-430822 [40] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-191199 [18]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-161198
TITLE: Composition useful in treatment of dermal conditions comprising matrix material, active agent, humectant and moisture content.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 D21 E19
INVENTOR(S): GIBBINS, B L; MALEY, J C
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (GIBB-I) GIBBINS B L; (MALE-I) MALEY J C
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2004096410	A1	20040520	(200440)*		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004096410	A1 CIP of	US 2002-207936	20020729
		US 2003-630627	20030729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-630627 20030729; US 2002-207936 20020729

AN 2004-430822 [40] WPIDS
CR 2004-191199 [18]
AB US2004096410 A UPAB: 20040818

NOVELTY - A composition (c1) comprises a matrix material (A1), at least one active agent (B1), humectant (C1) and moisture content effective to

create a diffusion gradient when (c1) is placed on a dermal structure.

ACTIVITY - Antiseborrheic; Dermatological; Keratolytic; Antiallergic; Antiinflammatory; Virucide; Antipruritic; Fungicide; Antipsoriatic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Fungicide; Antibacterial; Acaricide.

Antifungal activity was determined by growth inhibition against Microsporum using a modified zone inhibition type assay in presence of sabouraud's dextrose agar. A composition comprising N,N,N',N'-methylenebisacrylamide containing 12% citric acid, glycerol (25%) and water (25%) was used as control and flexigel was used as test. The suspensions were spread evenly over the surface and then excess fluid was decanted and discarded. Samples of test and control were prepared by punch cutting using a 5 mm bore punch. The samples were transferred to plates and pressed to ensure contact with the plates. The plates were then incubated at 30 deg. C in a humidified atmosphere for 3 - 5 days to allow fungal growth. The plates were observed for overt appearance of zones of inhibition. The results indicated that the diameter of zone for test/control was found to be 12/0 mm.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Fungal growth inhibitor.

USE - In the treatment of dermal conditions (claimed) (e.g. acne, Grover's Disease, pityriasis lichenoides, acanthosis nigricans, hair loss (alopecia areata), pityriasis, rosea, acrochordons, hair loss (androgenic alopecia), rubra, pilaris, actinic keratosis, hair loss (telogen effiuvium), plantar warts, age spots, halo nevus, poison ivy, allergic contact dermatitis, hand dermatitis, poison oak, anal warts, heat rash, pompholyx, angioma, herpes simplex, pre-cancers of the skin, aphthous ulcers, herpes zoster (shingles), pruritus ani (itchy butt), athlete's foot, hidradenitis suppurativa, pseudofolliculitis barbae, atopic dermatitis, hives, psoriasis, atypical moles, hyperhidrosis, Razor bumps, barnacles of aging, ichthyosis, rhus allergy, basal cell carcinoma, impetigo, rhyniophyma, Bateman's purpura, ingrown hairs, ring worm (body), berloque dermatitis, irritant vs. allergic dermatitis, ring worm (scalp), boils, jock itch, bruising back of arms, keloids, scabies, bullous pemphigoid, keratoacanthoma, scar, abnormal Candida, keratosis, Schamberg's disease, carbuncles and furuncles, lentigines (sun spots), scleroderma, localized cherry angioma, lichen planus, Sebaceous hyperplasia, chiggers, chondrodermatitis helicis, lichen simplex chronicus, seborrheic keratosis, Clark's nevus, lichen sclerosus, senile angioma, cold sores, lichen striatus, condylomata, lupus of the skin, skin aging cysts, Lyme's disease, skin tags, dandruff, lymphomatoid papulosis, solar keratosis, mask of pregnancy, squamous cell carcinoma, Darier's disease, melanoma, stasis dermatitis, dermatofibroma, melasma, sunburn, diaper dermatitis, miliaria, sun damage, discoid lupus erythematosus, moles, dry skin, molluscum contagiosum, dyshidrotic dermatitis, mycosis fungoides, telogen effluvium, eczema, atopic myxoid cysts, tinea capitis, dyshidrotic, nail splitting, brittle, tinea corporis, nail fungus, tinea cruris, necrobiosis lipoidica diabeticorum, tinea pedis, nickel allergy, tinea versicolor, erythema multiforme, nummular dermatitis, urticaria, erythema nodosum, onychomycosis, urticaria pigmentosa, folliculitis, onychoschizia, vitiligo, folliculitis keloidalis nuchae, perioral dermatitis, warts, Fordyce's condition, pfiesteria, xanthomas, granuloma annulare, pimples, pityriasis alba, and yeast infection), in treating infections caused by microorganisms (e.g. yeast, fungi, bacteria, virus and mycoplasma) and insects (e.g. dust mites, ticks, lice and other arthropods), and also in the preparation of shampoos.

ADVANTAGE - The composition has potent fungal growth inhibitory property.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 4 OF 47 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:431232 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400435789
TITLE: Deactivants for dust mite allergens.
AUTHOR(S): Suh, Janette [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Cornelius, Gay [Inventor]; McKechnie, Malcolm Tom [Inventor]; Thompson, Ian Andrew [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ho-Ho-Kus, NJ, USA
ASSIGNEE: Reckitt Benckiser (UK) Limited, Slough, UK
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6800247 20041005
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Oct 5 2004) Vol. 1287, No. 1. http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html. e-file. ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Nov 2004
Last Updated on STN: 10 Nov 2004

AB Der-f and/or Der-p dust mite allergens are deactivated by an amount of one or more of the following deactivants: i) cedarwood oil, ii) hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride, iii) aluminium chlorohydrate, iv) 1-propoxy-propanol-2, v) polyquaternium-10 vi) silica gel, vii) **propylene glycol** alginate, viii) ammonium sulphate, ix) hinokitiol, x) L-ascorbic acid, xi) immobilised **tannic acid**, xii) chlorohexidine, xiii) maleic anhydride, xiv) hinoki oil, xv) a composite of AgCl and TiO2, xvi) diazolidinyl urea, xvii) 6-isopropyl-m-cresol, xviii) a compound of formula I ##STR1## xix) the compound of formula II ##STR2## xx) a polymeric dialdehyde containing two or more of a recurring unit of the formula III ##STR3## where n=2 to 200, xxi) urea, xxii) cyclodextrin, xxiii) hydrogenated hop oil, xxiv) polyvinylpyrrolidone, xxv) N-methylpyrrolidone, xxvi) the sodium salt of anthraquinone, xxvii) potassium thioglycolate, and xxviii) glutaraldehyde. Deactivants (i) to (xx) are effective against allergens derived from both species. Deactivants (xxi) to (xxvi) are effective against only Der-f allergens. Deactivants (xxvii) and (xxviii) are effective against only Der-p allergens. Aerosol compositions comprise said deactivants, a propellant and optional solvents.

L86 ANSWER 5 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-775356 [76] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-271435
TITLE: Composition used for treating fungal infection comprises triterpene and oil.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 C03 D21
INVENTOR(S): CARLSON, R M; GIBSON, D J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CARL-I) CARLSON R M; (GIBS-I) GIBSON D J; (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2004089357	A2	20041021	(200476)*	EN	97
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
US 2005014730	A1	20050120	(200507)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004089357	A2	WO 2004-US10351	20040402
US 2005014730	A1 Provisional	US 2003-459742P	20030402
		US 2004-816804	20040402

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-459742P 20030402; US 2004-816804 20040402

AN 2004-775356 [76] WPIDS

AB WO2004089357 A UPAB: 20041125

NOVELTY - Composition comprises a triterpene and an oil.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for inhibition or killing a fungus which comprises in vivo or in vitro contacting the fungus with the composition.

ACTIVITY - Fungicide.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - Used as an antifungicidal composition for use in medical therapy and in a medicament for the treatment of fungal infection caused by dermatophytic fungus e.g. Microsporum canis, Microsporum gypsem, Microsporum audouinii, Trichophyton tonsurans, Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Epidermophyton floccosum, Trichophyton rubrum or Pityrosporum ovale, Candida albicans, Candida guilliermoundi, Blastomyces dermatidis or Cryptococcus neoformans present on the nail (e.g. toe-nail), scalp, vagina or skin surface and present on **plant** tissue (e.g. bark, roots, flowers, needles, bulbs, berries, rhizomes, rootstocks, stems, and/or seeds), turf grass, and for the treatment of a fungus causing the disease e.g. dollar spot or brown patch (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition acts against a range of species including dermatophytic fungi and is less expensive to manufacture. The composition acts against a range of species including dermatophytic fungi and alleviate the physical symptoms associated with a mammalian fungal infection.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 6 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-373883 [35] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-140632

TITLE: Preventing respiratory infection, e.g. influenza in mammal by contacting live respiratory pathogen at risk of entering respiratory tract with essential oil, such that respiratory pathogen is inactivated upon contact with essential oil.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 B05 D16 D22

INVENTOR(S): ROLF, D

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ROLF-I) ROLF D; (LECT-N) LECTEC CORP

COUNTRY COUNT: 108

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2004071757	A1	20040415	(200435)*		34
WO 2004110401	A2	20041223	(200502)	EN	

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG

KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ
OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG
US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004071757	A1 Provisional	US 2001-333109P	20011120
	CIP of	US 2002-300559	20021120
		US 2003-458078	20030610
WO 2004110401	A2	WO 2004-US18406	20040610

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-333109P 20011120; US
2002-300559 20021120; US
2003-458078 20030610

AN 2004-373883 [35] WPIDS

AB US2004071757 A UPAB: 20040603

NOVELTY - Preventing (M1) a respiratory infection in a mammal at its risk comprising contacting a live respiratory pathogen at risk of entering the respiratory tract of the mammal with essential oil, such that the live respiratory pathogen is inactivated upon contact with the essential oil, where the source of the essential oil is a patch located in the vicinity of the nasal passage way of the mammal, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) inhibiting a respiratory pathogen, involves contacting a live respiratory pathogen with essential oil, such that the live respiratory pathogen is inactivated upon contact with the essential oil, where the source of the essential oil is a patch located in the vicinity of the respiratory pathogen; and

(2) a kit (I) comprising a patch that comprises a flexible backing having a front side and a back side and a formulation positioned on at least one portion of the front side of the backing, in at least a portion of the backing, or on and in at least a portion of the front side of the backing, where the formulation comprises a prophylactically effective respiratory pathogen inhibiting amount of an essential oil, a mask for placing over the nasal passageway of a mammal, and packaging material.

ACTIVITY - Virucide; Antiinflammatory; Antianginal; Tuberculostatic; Antiasthmatic; Antiallergic.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (M1) is useful for preventing respiratory infection in a mammal. The respiratory infection is an upper, acute, or chronic respiratory infection. The respiratory infection is caused by a respiratory virus. The respiratory infection is chosen from severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), influenza, mumps, croup, sinusitis, bronchitis, angina, laryngitis, tracheitis, rhinitis, rhinopharyngitis, bronchiolitis, bronchopneumonia, pneumonia, staphylococcal pneumonia, whooping cough, the common cold, type A influenza, type V influenza, type C influenza, tuberculosis (TB) legionellosis, echinococcosis, pulmonary pleuropneumonia, tonsillitis, asthma, allergies, and their combinations. The respiratory infection is caused by a pathogen chosen from respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), rhinovirus, para-influenza virus, coronavirus, adenovirus, coxsackievrius, myxovirus, Pneumococcus, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Klebsiella, Haemophilus, Aspergillus, Blastomyces dermatidis, contact allergens and their combinations. (M1) is useful for preventing a respiratory viral infection in mammal at risk of the infection. (M1) is useful for preventing the transmission of a respiratory infection between mammals which involves contacting a live respiratory

pathogen exiting the respiratory tract of a first mammal with a essential oil such that the live respiratory pathogen is inactivated upon contact with the essential oil, where the source of the essential oil is a patch located in the vicinity of the nasal passageway of the first mammal. (M1) is also useful for treating a respiratory infection in a mammal infected with or at risk of the infection (all claimed).
Dwg.0/10

L86 ANSWER 7 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-440321 [41] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-164927
TITLE: Production of an acid coated straw or article, useful for imparting acidic taste, involves heating a food grade acid composition to become fluid, and applying the fluid to a surface of straw or article followed by cooling for immobilization.
DERWENT CLASS: D13 E19
INVENTOR(S): CHEN, Y L; PALANIAPPAN, S; ZHOU, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHEN-I) CHEN Y L; (PALA-I) PALANIAPPAN S; (ZHOU-I) ZHOU S; (COKE) COCA-COLA CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 107
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2004109932	A1	20040610	(200441)*		14
WO 2004052119	A2	20040624	(200441)	EN	
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
AU 2003297810	A1	20040630	(200472)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2004109932	A1 Provisional	US 2002-432137P	20021210
		US 2003-696076	20031029
WO 2004052119	A2	WO 2003-US39210	20031209
AU 2003297810	A1	AU 2003-297810	20031209

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003297810	A1 Based on	WO 2004052119

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-432137P 20021210; US 2003-696076 20031029
AN 2004-440321 [41] WPIDS
AB US2004109932 A UPAB: 20040629
NOVELTY - Production (P1) of an acid coated drinking straw or confectionery article involves:
(a) heating a food grade acid composition (A1) to a temperature sufficient for (A1) to become fluid;
(b) applying (A1) to surface of a drinking straw or confectionery

substrate; and

(c) cooling the fluid (A1) coated drinking straw or acid coated confectionery substrate to a temperature sufficient to immobilize (A1) on surface.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a beverage kit comprising: a container comprising beverage; and at least one acid coated drinking straw suitable for insertion into the container for imparting an acid flavor to the beverage when drinking the beverage through the straw, where the drinking straw comprises a food grade acid composition coated on the interior surface of the drinking straw.

USE - For producing an acid coated drinking straw or confectionery article (e.g. polymeric tube which is stretched and cut into drinking straws, candy, chewing gum, drink stirrer, spoon, tongue depressor, plastic structure, cereal, popcorn, fruit or nut) useful for imparting acidic flavor to beverage (e.g. fruit juice or fruit flavored drink) (claimed).

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 8 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-748028 [70] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-204943
TITLE: Adhesive patch used to deliver pharmaceutical and cosmetic agents to skin surface of human, comprises cosmetic formulation having cosmetic agent, solvent, skin absorption enhancer, and pressure sensitive adhesive and polymer.
DERWENT CLASS: A18 A28 A96 B04 D21 D22 E19
INVENTOR(S): BUSEMAN, T; COOKE, D; ROLF, D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BUSE-I) BUSEMAN T; (COOK-I) COOKE D; (ROLF-I) ROLF D; (LECT-N) LECTEC CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 102
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2003063817	A1	20030807	(200370)*	EN	76
RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					
US 2003152610	A1	20030814	(200370)		
AU 2003210678	A1	20030902	(200422)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003063817	A1	WO 2003-US2425	20030128
US 2003152610	A1	US 2002-60060	20020128
AU 2003210678	A1	AU 2003-210678	20030128

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003210678	A1 Based on	WO 2003063817

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-60060 20020128
AN 2003-748028 [70] WPIDS
AB WO2003063817 A UPAB: 20031030
NOVELTY - An adhesive patch (1) has flexible backing (2) having front and back sides (4); and cosmetic formulation having cosmetic agent, solvent, skin absorption enhancer, and pressure sensitive adhesive and polymer. The formulation is on a portion of the front or back side of the backing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for adhesive mask (23) comprising first (24) and second (25) portions each having the flexible backing and cosmetic formulation, the first portion having 2 apertures for the eyes of a person's face such that the front side of the backing adhesively attaches to skin surface of the person's face near the eyes, and the second portion having an aperture corresponding to the mouth of the person's face such that the front side of the backing adhesively attaches to skin surface of the person's face near the mouth.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Collagen Synthesis Inhibitor; Fibroblast Growth Stimulator; Collagen Cross-linking Inhibitor; Antioxidant; Free Radical Scavenger.

USE - The patch is used to deliver pharmaceutical and cosmetic agents to skin surface of human. It is used to improve appearance of wrinkles, to exfoliate skin surface of mammals, to hydrolyze the skin surface, and for firming the skin surface (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The patch has high degree of penetration of the formulation in the backing. It is convenient, safe, and easy to use.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure illustrates specific adhesive skin patch.

Adhesive patch 1
Backing 2
Back side 4
Face mask 23
First portion 24
Second portion 25
Dwg.12/12

L86 ANSWER 9 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-212641 [20] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-084239
TITLE: Controlled release composition used in fragrance carrier system for delivery of fragrances on e.g. fabric, has solid nano-spheres, each comprising first active agent and encapsulated in pH sensitive or salt sensitive micro-sphere.
DERWENT CLASS: A87 A96 B07 D21 E19 F06
INVENTOR(S): SHEFER, A; SHEFER, S D
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHEF-I) SHEFER A; (SHEF-I) SHEFER S D; (SALV-N) SALVONA LLC
COUNTRY COUNT: 103
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003195133	A1	20031016	(200420)*		20
WO 2003087287	A1	20031023	(200420)	EN	

RW: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM
ZW
AU 2003226118 A1 20031027 (200436)
EP 1495103 A1 20050112 (200504) EN
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LT LU LV
MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003195133	A1	US 2002-119567	20020410
WO 2003087287	A1	WO 2003-US9607	20030331
AU 2003226118	A1	AU 2003-226118	20030331
EP 1495103	A1	EP 2003-746560	20030331
		WO 2003-US9607	20030331

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003226118	A1 Based on	WO 2003087287
EP 1495103	A1 Based on	WO 2003087287

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-119567 20020410
AN 2004-212641 [20] WPIDS
AB US2003195133 A UPAB: 20040324
NOVELTY - A controlled release composition comprises solid nano-spheres, each comprising first active agent. The nano-spheres are encapsulated in a pH sensitive or salt sensitive micro-sphere, which is formed of a pH sensitive or salt sensitive matrix material.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(a) a fragrance carrier system comprising a controlled release composition;

(b) a fabric care product comprising the fragrance carrier system;

(c) a hair care product comprising the fragrance carrier system; and

(d) formation of controlled release composition comprising heating the hydrophobic material to a temperature above the melting point to form a melt; dissolving or dispersing the first active agent into the melt; dissolving or dispersing the second active agent, and the pH or salt sensitive matrix material, in an aqueous phase and heating it to above the melting temperature of the hydrophobic material to form a hot melt; mixing the hot melt with an aqueous phase to form a dispersion; high shear homogenization of the dispersion at a temperature above the melting temperature until a homogeneous fine dispersion; cooling the dispersion to ambient temperature to form an emulsified mixed suspension; and spray drying the emulsified mixed suspension to form a dry powder composition.

USE - For use in fragrance carrier system (claimed) for targeted delivery of fragrances, as well as active ingredients, onto fabric, hair, skin and other biological surfaces.

ADVANTAGE - The invention provides prolong release of fragrances and other active ingredients over an extended period of time, or yields a high impact fragrance burst upon treating the target surfaces with heat, such as blow drying the hair or ironing the fabric.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a schematic diagram of a controlled release system.

Dwg.1/1

L86 ANSWER 10 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-695458 [66] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-191047
TITLE: Bar soap for washing and cleaning hands and other body parts, comprises anionic surfactant(s), and acidifying agent(s).
DERWENT CLASS: A14 A17 A28 A96 B05 D21 E17
INVENTOR(S): LOPES, J A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LOPE-I) LOPES J A
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 6559110	B1	20030506	(200366)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6559110	B1 Provisional	US 2000-227358P	20000824
		US 2001-935930	20010823

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2000-227358P 20000824; US 2001-935930 20010823
AN 2003-695458 [66] WPIDS
AB US 6559110 B UPAB: 20031014
NOVELTY - A bar soap comprises anionic surfactant(s) (0.1-95 weight%), acidifying agent(s) present in amount sufficient to impart a pH below 5.0.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Bar soap comprises (weight%) anionic surfactant(s) (0.1-95), acidifying agent(s) present in amount sufficient to impart a pH below 5, antibacterial agent(s), lubricating agent(s), skin conditioning agent(s) (0.001-5), coloring agent(s) (less than 5), moisturizing agent(s) (less than 5), binding and anti-cracking agent(s) (less than 5), thixotropic agent(s) (less than 5), solubilizing agent(s) (less than 5), emulsifying agent(s) (less than 5), abrasive agent(s) (less than 5), and antioxidant agent(s) (less than 5).
USE - For washing and cleaning hands and other body parts.
ADVANTAGE - The invention prevents the risk of infections caused by microorganisms, has good cleaning characteristics, enhanced sanitizing attributes, exhibits anti-microbial properties, permits incorporation of materials to facilitate and promote beneficial healing and rejuvenating of the skin.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 11 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-596832 [56] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-352080 [33]
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-161651
TITLE: Composition for topical administration for treating dermatitis and skin rashes, comprises corticosteroid and drying agent selected from e.g. calamine, zinc containing drying agents, copper sulfate and kaolin.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B05 D21 D22
INVENTOR(S): MCCADDEN, M E
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (MCCA-I) MCCADDEN M E
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

US 2003077304	A1	20030424 (200356)*	10
US 6890544	B2	20050510 (200532)	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003077304	A1 Provisional	US 1999-152068P	19990902
	Cont of	US 2000-652811	20000831
		US 2002-292251	20021112
US 6890544	B2 Provisional	US 1999-152068P	19990902
	Cont of	US 2000-652811	20000831
		US 2002-292251	20021112

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 2003077304	A1 Cont of	US 6479058
US 6890544	B2 Cont of	US 6479058

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-152068P 19990902; US 2000-652811 20000831; US 2002-292251 20021112

AN 2003-596832 [56] WPIDS
CR 2003-352080 [33]
AB US2003077304 A UPAB: 20050520
NOVELTY - A composition for topical administration comprises corticosteroid and drying agent selected from calamine, zinc containing drying agents, copper sulfate, kaolin, potassium permanganate, Burrow's aluminum solution, talc, starch, silver nitrate and acetic acid.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Antiinflammatory; Antiseborrheic; Antipsoriatic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating rashes, dermatoses and skin eruptions, contact dermatitis, severe seborrhea, recalcitrant psoriasis, lichen simplex chronicus.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides rapid drying of moist areas and coats the skin with drying agent for protection and healing.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 12 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-712406 [67] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-195781
TITLE: Medicaments comprise microbicidal composition comprising Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS)-aromatic agents, useful for treating e.g. viral, bacterial and fungal infections, and as antitoxic agent.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): SCHUER, J; SCHUER, J P; SCHUR, J P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHU-I) SCHUR J P; (SCHU-I) SCHUER J; (SCHU-I) SCHUER J P
COUNTRY COUNT: 99
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2002038181	A2	20020516 (200367)*		GE	59

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ

NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2002027913 A 20020521 (200367)
EP 1331946 A2 20030806 (200367) GE
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT
RO SE SI TR
JP 2004513153 W 20040430 (200430) 112
US 2005014827 A1 20050120 (200507)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002038181	A2	WO 2001-EP12974	20011109
AU 2002027913	A	AU 2002-27913	20011109
EP 1331946	A2	EP 2001-989449	20011109
		WO 2001-EP12974	20011109
JP 2004513153	W	WO 2001-EP12974	20011109
		JP 2002-540763	20011109
US 2005014827	A1	WO 2001-EP12974	20011109
		US 2003-416479	20030922

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2002027913	A	Based on	WO 2002038181
EP 1331946	A2	Based on	WO 2002038181
JP 2004513153	W	Based on	WO 2002038181

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2000-124497 20001109
AN 2003-712406 [67] WPIDS
AB WO 200238181 A UPAB: 20031017
NOVELTY - Medicaments comprise a microbicidal composition comprising at least two GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe)-aromatic agents (I) or their derivatives.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a food additive or animal feed comprising the above composition.

ACTIVITY - Virucide; Antibacterial; Cytostatic; Anorectic; Antirheumatic; Dermatological; Antiinflammatory; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Respiratory-Gen.; Antidepressant; Antiarthritic; Vasotropic; Nootropic; Neuroleptic; Antimigraine; Tranquilizer; Antiallergic; Immunostimulant.

USE - For use in both humans and animals as a decontaminant, a regenerative agent, a virucide and/or an agent for reducing toxicity; for the manufacture of antibiotics and cytostatics, or for treating obesity, rheumatism, skin diseases, gastritis, gastrointestinal diseases, bronchial diseases, depression, arthritis, diseases of the mucous membrane, impotence, weak concentration, psychic disorders, migraine, sleep disorders (i.e. vegetative symptoms), stomach/intestinal disorders, allergies, joint diseases, genital and hormone disorders, infections, cancer and immune insufficiency, especially as an inhalant for treating respiratory disorders (all claimed). For treating bacterial and fungal infections.

ADVANTAGE - The composition gives protection against pathogenic microorganisms and e.g. microbial toxins without causing resistance. (I) are broken down and excreted from the human or animal body and are therefore non-toxic. The composition is effective against a broad spectrum

of microorganisms. (I) work synergistically.
Dwg.0/0

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:28238 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23316994
TITLE: Inhibition of lipid peroxidation and structure-activity-related studies of the dietary constituents anthocyanins, anthocyanidins, and catechins.
AUTHOR(S): Seeram, N.P.; Nair, M.G.
SOURCE: Journal of agricultural and food chemistry, Sept 11, 2002. Vol. 50, No. 19. p. 5308-5312
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : American Chemical Society.
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB The antioxidant activities of a series of commonly consumed and biogenetically related plant phenolics, namely, anthocyanidins, anthocyanins, and catechins, in a liposomal model system have been investigated. The antioxidant efficacies of the compounds were evaluated on their abilities to inhibit the fluorescence intensity decay of an extrinsic probe, 3-[p-(6-phenyl)-1,3,5-hexatrienyl]phenylpropionic acid, caused by free radicals generated during metal ion-induced peroxidation. Distinct structure-activity relationships were revealed for the antioxidant abilities of these structurally related compounds. Whereas antioxidant activity increased with an increasing number of hydroxyl substituents present on the B-ring for anthocyanidins, the converse was observed for catechins. However, substitution by methoxyl groups diminished the antioxidant activity of the anthocyanidins. Substitution at position 3 of ring C played a major role in determining the antioxidant activity of these classes of compounds. The anthocyanidins, which possess a hydroxyl group at position 3, demonstrated potent antioxidant activities. For the cyanidins, an increasing number of glycosyl units at position 3 resulted in decreased antioxidant activity. Similarly, the substitution of a galloyl group at position 3 of the flavonoid moiety resulted in significantly decreased antioxidant activity for the catechins. Among catechins, cis-trans isomerism, epimerization, and racemization did not play a role in overall antioxidant activity. The antioxidant activities of test compounds (at 40 micromolar concentrations) were compared to the commercial antioxidants tert-butylhydroquinone, butylated **hydroxytoluene**, butylated hydroxyanisole, and vitamin E (all at 10 micromolar concentrations).

L86 ANSWER 14 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-203630 [21] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-145357
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-060650
TITLE: Air sterilization comprises treating with antimicrobial composition comprising generally recognized as safe aroma alcohol(s) and aroma substance comprising polyphenol compound and/or generally recognized as safe aroma acid.
DERWENT CLASS: D22 E19 P34

INVENTOR(S): SCHUR, J P; SCHUER, J P; SCHUER, J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHU-I) SCHUER J P
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 19931185	A1	20010118	(200121)*		16
WO 2001003746	A1	20010118	(200121)	GE	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
WO 2001003747	A1	20010118	(200121)	GE	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000045431	A	20010130	(200127)		
AU 2000059834	A	20010130	(200127)		
EP 1183053	A1	20020306	(200224)	GE	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
EP 1183054	A1	20020306	(200224)	GE	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2003504121	W	20030204	(200320)		44
JP 2003504122	W	20030204	(200320)		28
AU 775267	B2	20040729	(200472)		
AU 776915	B2	20040923	(200480)		
EP 1183053	B1	20050420	(200528)	GE	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 19931185	A1	DE 1999-1031185	19990707
WO 2001003746	A1	WO 2000-EP6462	20000707
WO 2001003747	A1	WO 2000-EP2992	20000404
AU 2000045431	A	AU 2000-45431	20000404
AU 2000059834	A	AU 2000-59834	20000707
EP 1183053	A1	EP 2000-945896	20000707
		WO 2000-EP6462	20000707
EP 1183054	A1	EP 2000-926808	20000404
		WO 2000-EP2992	20000404
JP 2003504121	W	WO 2000-EP6462	20000707
		JP 2001-509219	20000707
JP 2003504122	W	WO 2000-EP2992	20000404
		JP 2001-509220	20000404
AU 775267	B2	AU 2000-45431	20000404
AU 776915	B2	AU 2000-59834	20000707
EP 1183053	B1	EP 2000-945896	20000707
		WO 2000-EP6462	20000707

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2000045431	A Based on	WO 2001003747
AU 2000059834	A Based on	WO 2001003746
EP 1183053	A1 Based on	WO 2001003746
EP 1183054	A1 Based on	WO 2001003747
JP 2003504121	W Based on	WO 2001003746
JP 2003504122	W Based on	WO 2001003747
AU 775267	B2 Previous Publ.	AU 2000045431
	Based on	WO 2001003747
AU 776915	B2 Previous Publ.	AU 2000059834
	Based on	WO 2001003746
EP 1183053	B1 Based on	WO 2001003746

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1999-19931185 19990707; WO 2000-EP2992 20000404

AN 2001-203630 [21] WPIDS

AB DE 19931185 A UPAB: 20010418

NOVELTY - Air sterilization comprises treating with an antimicrobial composition comprising an aroma alcohol(s) (derivative) generally recognized as safe (GRAS), and an aroma substance comprising a polyphenol compound and/or a GRAS aroma acid or derivative.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Air sterilization comprises treating with an antimicrobial composition comprising an aroma alcohol(s) (derivative) generally recognized as safe (GRAS), and an aroma substance comprising a polyphenol compound and/or a GRAS aroma acid or derivative.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the antimicrobial composition used.

USE - For sterilizing air (claimed) in homes and offices.

ADVANTAGE - The germ content is reduced in communal air.

Dwg.0/4

L86 ANSWER 15 OF 47 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:42996 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22681093
TITLE: Evaluation of the antioxidant potential of natural food/plant extracts as compared with synthetic antioxidants and vitamin E in raw and cooked pork patties.
AUTHOR(S): McCarthy, T.L.; Kerry, J.P.; Kerry, J.F.; Lynch, P.B.; Buckley, D.J.
SOURCE: Meat science, May 2001. Vol. 58, No. 1. p. 45-52
Publisher: Oxford : Elsevier Science Limited.
CODEN: MESCDN; ISSN: 0309-1740
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB Antioxidant potential for previously identified optimum levels of aloe vera (AV), fenugreek (FGK), ginseng (G), mustard (M), rosemary (R), sage (S), soya protein (SPI), tea catechins (TC) and whey protein concentrate (WPC) were evaluated in raw and cooked patties manufactured from frozen pork. The optimum levels determined were: AV (0.25%), FGK (0.01%), G (0.25%), M (0.10%), R (0.10%), S (0.05%), SPI (0.10%), TC (0.25%) and WPC (4%). Test ingredients were evaluated against synthetic antioxidants

butylated hydroxyanisole/butylated **hydroxytoluene** (BHA/BHT) (0.01%) and a supplemented meat containing natural antioxidant, alpha-tocopherol (1000 mg alpha-tocopheryl acetate/kg feed). Ranking the decreasing antioxidant effectiveness of added ingredients in raw patties on day 9 showed that: Control > G > SPI > FGK > AV > M > WPC > S > alpha-tocopherol >R > TC > BHA/BHT. Cooking resulted in a four-fold increase in TBARS values over raw patties with TC being the most effective antioxidant having significantly ($P < 0.001$) lower TBARS values than the cooked control on days 3, 6 and 9. Ranking of decreasing antioxidant effectiveness of added ingredients showed that: M > SPI > G > FGK > alpha-tocopherol > AV > control > S > BHA/BHT > R > WPC > TC. BHA/BHT had the most beneficial effect on cooked meat redness with Hunter 'a' values being significantly ($P < 0.05$) higher than the control on days 3, 6 and 9. Ranking of Hunter 'a' values for added test ingredients showed that FGK > WPC > control > R > BHA/BHT > alpha-tocopherol > TC > AV > SPI > M > G > S on day 9. Hunter 'L' and 'b' values showed no significant trend over the storage period in either raw or cooked patties. The pH values of both raw and cooked pork control patties and products containing added test antioxidants were variable and while a number of trends were observed, no significant differences were recorded between samples.

L86 ANSWER 16 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:34778 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:92307
TITLE: Treatment of airborne allergens
INVENTOR(S): Hughes, John Farrell; Fox, Rodney Thomas; Harrison, Mark Neale; Whitmore, Lindsey Faye; Harper, Duncan Roger
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Southampton, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000001429	A2	20000113	WO 1999-GB1976	19990623
WO 2000001429	A3	20000406		
W: AE, AL, AM, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9943836	A1	20000124	AU 1999-43836	19990623
AU 752213	B2	20020912		
BR 9911704	A	20010320	BR 1999-11704	19990623
EP 1091767	A2	20010418	EP 1999-926660	19990623
EP 1091767	B1	20030827		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 247989	E	20030915	AT 1999-926660	19990623
ES 2207234	T3	20040516	ES 1999-926660	19990623
ZA 2000007641	A	20011219	ZA 2000-7641	20001219
US 6482357	B1	20021119	US 2001-720884	20010608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1998-14372 A	19980702
			WO 1999-GB1976 W	19990623

AB A method of denaturing or deactivating an airborne allergen comprising directing at the airborne source of the allergen liquid droplets from a spray device containing a liquid composition which includes an allergen denaturant or allergen deactivant, the method comprising imparting a unipolar charge to the said liquid droplets by double layer charging during the spraying of the liquid droplets by the spray device, the unipolar charge being at a level such that the said droplets have a charge to mass ratio of at least +/- 1 x 10-4 C/kg. The disclosed allergens are Dermatophagoides farinae, Dermatophagoides pteronylssinus, cat (Felis domesticus), and/or cockroach allergens. The propellant is liquefied petroleum gas or compressed gas,. The allergen denaturant is **tannic acid**, cedarwood oil, hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride, aluminum chlorohydrate, 1-propoxy-propanol-2, polyquaternium-10, silica gel, **propylene glycol** alginate, ammonium sulfate, hinokitiol, L-ascorbic acid, chlorohexidine, maleic anhydride, hinoki oil, a composite of AgCl and TiO2, diazolidinyl urea, 6-isopropyl-m-cresol, etc.

L86 ANSWER 17 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-001792 [01] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-001445
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-000575
TITLE: Allergen removal agent comprises organic solvent such as alcohol, polyphenols such as **tannic acid**, hydroxy apatite and cationic surfactant especially compound having guanidino group or its salt with surface activity.
DERWENT CLASS: B05 P34
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (FUMK) FUMAKILA KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2000264837	A	20000926	(200101)*		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2000264837	A	JP 1999-71747	19990317

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1999-71747 19990317
AN 2001-001792 [01] WPIDS
AB JP2000264837 A UPAB: 20001230
NOVELTY - An allergen removal agent comprises organic solvent such as alcohol, polyphenols such as **tannic acid**, hydroxy apatite, cationic surfactant especially the compound having guanidino group or its salt having surface activity.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the removal of allergen using allergen removal agent by making the agent into micro particle and releasing in the space and emitting the particles which removes the allergen.
USE - For removing allergen in the environment.
ADVANTAGE - The method provides allergen modification and attenuation and removes the allergen effectively from the environment.
Dwg.0/0

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:8656 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22077551
TITLE: Oxidative stability of conjugated linoleic acid isomers.
AUTHOR(S): Yang, L.; Leung, L.K.; Huang, Y.; Chen, Z.Y.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (381 J8223)
SOURCE: Journal of agricultural and food chemistry, Aug 2000. Vol. 48, No. 8. p. 3072-3076
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : American Chemical Society.
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB Conjugated linoleic acids (CLAs) have been shown to be a strong anticarcinogen in a number of animal models. Our previous study demonstrated that CLA as a whole was extremely unstable in air. The present study was undertaken further to examine the oxidative stability of individual CLA isomers using the combination of gas-liquid chromatography (GLC) and silver ion high-performance liquid chromatography (Ag-HPLC). It was found that CLA as a whole oxidized rapidly and more than 80% was degraded within 110 h in air at 50 degrees C. Four c,c-CLA isomers were most unstable followed by four c,t-CLA isomers. In contrast, four t,t-CLA isomers were relatively stable under the same experimental conditions. Both the oxygen consumption and the GLC analysis revealed that 200 ppm jasmine green tea catechins (GTCs) exhibited protection to CLA and were even stronger than 200 ppm butylated **hydroxytoluene** (BHT) when added to either CLA or canola oil containing 10% CLA. The present study emphasized that oxidative unstability of CLA should not be overlooked although CLA has many biological effects.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:29504 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22302407
TITLE: Self-regulation of intake of polyethylene glycol by sheep fed diets varying in tannin concentrations.
AUTHOR(S): Provenza, F.D.; Burritt, E.A.; Perevolotsky, A.; Silanikove, N.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (49 J82)
SOURCE: Journal of animal science, May 2000. Vol. 78, No. 5. p. 1206-1212
Publisher: Savoy, IL : American Society of Animal Science.
CODEN: JANSAG; ISSN: 0021-8812
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Illinois; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB Tannins occur in many plant species, and they often suppress intake by reducing nutrient availability or by causing malaise. Polyethylene glycol (PEG) binds to tannins and may thereby increase the availability of

macronutrients and decrease malaise. Supplemental PEG increases intake of tannin-containing plants by sheep, goats, and cattle. Given the strong response to supplemental PEG, we speculated that animals might self-regulate their intake of PEG when offered foods high in tannins. The objective of the first experiment was to determine if the amount of supplemental PEG (0, 25, 50, 75, or 100 g; molecular weight, 3,350) affected intake by lambs of a food (milo-tannin mix) containing 20% quebracho tannin. There was a linear relationship (Y = 272 + 1.2X; R2 = .86; P = .023) between the amount of supplemental PEG ingested and the subsequent intake of milo-tannin food by lambs. The objective of the second experiment was to determine whether lambs self-regulated intake of PEG when fed a ration that contained 0, 5, 10, 15, or 20% quebracho tannin and whether they adjusted their intake of PEG when tannin was removed from the diet. There was a positive relationship between the amount of PEG ingested and intake of food and tannin (P = .0001). Lambs fed high-tannin diets ate more PEG than controls (P = .03). Lambs fed the 20% tannin diet ate the most PEG, and controls ate the least PEG. Tannin limited intake of the diets, but PEG attenuated the response to a great degree (P = .065). Immediately after tannin was removed from the ration, lambs that formerly had been fed the 20% tannin ration ate more PEG than lambs fed the other rations (P = .0075). Ten of the lambs (5 from the 20% tannin group, 1 from the 15% tannin, and 2 each from the 10 and 5% groups) continued to eat PEG for 7 d after tannin was removed from their ration. When they were tested again 6 wk after the trial and offered tannin-free diets, their intake of PEG had decreased.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:9643 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22080873
TITLE: Increasing productivity in goats grazing Mediterranean woodland and scrubland by supplementation of polyethylene glycol.
AUTHOR(S): Gilboa, N.; Perevolotsky, A.; Landau, S.; Nitsan, Z.; Silanikove, N.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF380.I52)
SOURCE: Small ruminant research : the journal of the International Goat Association, Oct 2000. Vol. 38, No. 2. p. 183-190
Publisher: Amsterdam ; New York : Elsevier,
CODEN: SRUREW; ISSN: 0921-4488
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB A single daily oral dose of polyethylene glycol (PEG) a tannin binding agent has been shown to substantially improve feed intake and efficiency of utilization by sheep and goats consuming tannin-rich forage. The aim of the study was to quantify the effect of supplementing 10 g/day of PEG on the performance of does grazing on Mediterranean woodland and scrubland. The experiments were carried out in production systems based on Mamber goats raised only for the production of slaughter kids (Experiment 1), dual-purpose Mamber goats raised for slaughter kids and milk (Experiment 2) or Damascus x Anglo-Nubian goats raised mainly for milk (Experiment 3). In Mamber goats, PEG supplementation was associated with higher body weight (BW) gain during pregnancy ($p<0.01$), higher kid birth-weight ($p<0.05$) and daily BW gain until weaning ($p<0.10$ and $p<0.05$ in Experiments

1 and 2, respectively), and no difference in milk yield. In contrast, the response of Damascus x Anglo-Nubian goats to PEG was a 43% increase in milk yield ($p<0.001$) but no response in kid weight at birth. These responses are consistent with previous findings that show the resilience of Mamber goats to practices aimed at increasing their milk production while these goats respond well to practices that improve the probability of successful reproduction in harsh environments. In contrast, Damascus x Anglo-Nubians respond to increased available nutrients by increasing their milk production. Supplementation with PEG has the potential to improve the profitability of systems in which liberally supplemented and high-yielding dairy goats feed on Mediterranean browse. However, its contribution to production systems exploiting well adapted but low-yielding local goats is limited.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:4946 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22011395
TITLE: Different means of administering polyethylene glycol to sheep: effect on the nutritive value of Acacia cyanophylla Lindl. foliage.
AUTHOR(S): Ben Salem, H.; Nefzaoui, A.; Ben Salem, L.; Tisserand, J.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: INRA, Ariana, Tunisia.
SOURCE: Animal science : an international journal of fundamental and applied research, June 1999. Vol. 68, No. pt.4. p. 809-818
Publisher: Midlothian, U.K. : British Society of Animal Science.
CODEN: ANSCFO; ISSN: 1357-7298
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB Polyethylene glycol-4000 (PEG) was used to inactivate tannins in Acacia cyanophylla Lindl. foliage. In the first of two experiments, four groups of five Barbarine sheep were held in metabolism crates so that intakes, apparent digestibilities, nitrogen balances and urinary excretion of allantoin could be measured. The second experiment involved four groups of three male Queue Fine de l'Ouest sheep fitted with rumen cannulae and housed in individual pens to measure rumen fermentation parameters and dry matter in situ degradation of A. cyanophylla foliage. All animals received fresh A. cyanophylla foliage ad libitum and 330 g concentrate on a daily basis. In each experiment, three groups of sheep received 20 g PEG daily, either mixed with concentrate (PEG-concentrate), dissolved in drinking water (PEG-water) or sprayed as a solution on A. cyanophylla foliage at the point of feeding (PEG-treatment). The fourth group was not supplied with PEG (control). Dry-matter intake of A. cyanophylla was low (28(.)3 g/kg metabolic live weight (M (0(.)75) per day) and increased in sheep given the PEG-concentrate diet (38(.)2 g/kg (M (0(.)75) per day). PEG-concentrate and PEG-water diets resulted in an improvement in protein utilization as indicated by an increase of crude protein apparent digestibility (2(.)1 and 1(.)9 fold, respectively), nitrogen retention (3(.)2 fold with both dietary treatments) and urinary excretion of allantoin (1(.)9 and 1(.)5 fold, respectively). Improvements obtained with PEG-treatment diet were low and in general not significant ($P > 0(.)05$). Low neutral-detergent fibre and acid-detergent fibre apparent

digestibility coefficients of diets led to the conclusion that conventional detergent extraction techniques are questionable in determining the in vivo digestibility of cell wall constituents for tannin-rich forages. Results from rumen fluid analyses indicated that sheep given PEG-containing diets had higher ammonia-nitrogen and volatile fatty acid (VFA) concentrations (P < 0(.)05). These results, coupled with the increase of allantoin excretion gave clear evidence that the efficiency of microbial synthesis was improved with PEG addition. The absence of change in ruminal pH and molar proportions of individual VFA suggested similar fermentation patterns among all dietary treatments. PEG supply increased the slowly degradable fraction of A. cyanophylla foliage incubated in the rumen (P < 0(.)05), thus dry matter potential degradability (a + b) was highest in sheep given PEG-containing diets. It is concluded that the affinity of acacia tannins to PEG, increased the availability of degradable proteins, which resulted in an improvement of the nutritive value of acacia foliage. However, for practical situations, adding PEG to concentrate or to drinking water is recommended for sheep browsing A. cyanophylla trees in the field or fed indoors.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:22441 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22026777
TITLE: Effects of phenolic compounds on the heat stability of milk and concentrated milk.
AUTHOR(S): O'Connell, J.E.; Fox, P.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University College, Cork, Ireland.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (44.8 J823)
SOURCE: The Journal of dairy research, Aug 1999. Vol. 66, No. 3. p. 399-407
Publisher: Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1929
CODEN: JDRSAN; ISSN: 0022-0299
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB A methanol extract of green tea was fractionated on Sephadex LH-20. The compounds eluted were identified by thin layer chromatography as catechin-epicatechin, gallocatechin, epigallocatechin, epicatechin gallate and epigallocatechin gallate. When added to milk at 2(.)0 g/l, these polyphenols, apart from the catechin-epicatechin mixture, increased the heat stability of skim milk, particularly in the region of the minimum (pH 6(.)8-7(.)1). When added at 0(.)4 g/l, green tea polyphenols also increased the heat stability of concentrated milk. The effects of other phenolic compounds on the heat stability of milk were also examined. Chlorogenic acid, guaiacol, thymol, vanillin, butylene hydroxyanisole, propyl gallate and butylene **hydroxytoluene** did not affect the heat stability of milk or concentrated milk. Quinic acid markedly reduced the heat stability of skim milk. Pyrogallol, catechol, **tannic acid**, ellagic acid, phloroglucinol and gallate converted a type A heat coagulation time-pH profile to a type B profile. Ferulic acid and vanillic acid increased heat stability in the region of the maximum, with little effect on the minimum, and stability did not recover at pH values on the alkaline side of the minimum. Caffeic acid increased the heat stability of milk while the related non-phenolic compounds 2,5-dimethoxycinnamic acid and 3,4-dimethoxycinnamic acid had no effect.

L86 ANSWER 23 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-061658 [06] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-045701
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-018532
TITLE: Microbicide for food and cosmetics comprises poly phenol e.g. **tannin**, and/or **benzyl alcohol** optionally with other alcohols and acids - active against bacteria and fungi regardless of moisture, fat, protein or carbohydrate content.
DERWENT CLASS: B07 D13 D21 E19 P34
INVENTOR(S): SCHUER, J P; SCHUER, J; SCHUR, J P
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SCHU-I) SCHUER J P; (SCHU-I) SCHUR J P; (SCHU-I) SCHUL J P; (SCHU-I) SCHUER J; (SCHU-I) SCHUR J
COUNTRY COUNT: 71
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 19726429	A1	19981224	(199906)*		20
WO 9858540	A1	19981230	(199907)	GE	
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE					
W: AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CN CU EE FI GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL RO RU SD SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN					
AU 9886287	A	19990104	(199921)		
EP 991318	A1	20000412	(200023)	GE	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV NL PT SE SI					
BR 9810305	A	20000912	(200051)		
CN 1265006	A	20000830	(200059)		
MX 9911980	A1	20000801	(200137)		
AU 738099	B	20010906	(200162)		
JP 2002511083	W	20020409	(200227)		43
US 2002176882	A1	20021128	(200281)		
EP 991318	B1	20031112	(200380)	GE	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV NL PT SE SI					
RU 2216256	C2	20031120	(200405)		
DE 59810171	G	20031218	(200407)		
ES 2210790	T3	20040701	(200444)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
DE 19726429	A1		DE 1997-1026429	19970623
WO 9858540	A1		WO 1998-EP3788	19980622
AU 9886287	A		AU 1998-86287	19980622
EP 991318	A1		EP 1998-937529	19980622
			WO 1998-EP3788	19980622
BR 9810305	A		BR 1998-10305	19980622
			WO 1998-EP3788	19980622
CN 1265006	A		CN 1998-807616	19980622
MX 9911980	A1		MX 1999-11980	19991217
AU 738099	B		AU 1998-86287	19980622
JP 2002511083	W		WO 1998-EP3788	19980622
			JP 1999-503792	19980622
US 2002176882	A1	Cont of	WO 1998-EP3788	19980622
		Cont of	US 2000-446479	20000310
			US 2002-103396	20020320
EP 991318	B1		EP 1998-937529	19980622

		WO 1998-EP3788	19980622
RU 2216256	C2	WO 1998-EP3788	19980622
		RU 2000-101311	19980622
DE 59810171	G	DE 1998-510171	19980622
		EP 1998-937529	19980622
		WO 1998-EP3788	19980622
ES 2210790	T3	EP 1998-937529	19980622

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9886287	A	Based on	WO 9858540
EP 991318	A1	Based on	WO 9858540
BR 9810305	A	Based on	WO 9858540
AU 738099	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9886287
		Based on	WO 9858540
JP 2002511083	W	Based on	WO 9858540
EP 991318	B1	Based on	WO 9858540
RU 2216256	C2	Based on	WO 9858540
DE 59810171	G	Based on	EP 991318
		Based on	WO 9858540
ES 2210790	T3	Based on	EP 991318

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1997-19726429 19970623
AN 1999-061658 [06] WPIDS
AB DE 19726429 A UPAB: 19990210
Microbicide for improving the shelf life and/or for stabilising products subject to microbial attack comprises: (a) a polyphenol (preferably **tannin**, catechol, flavone, **tannic acid**, gallic acid and/or their derivatives), optionally mixed with other mono- or polyhydric alcohols with 2-10 (preferably 2-7 C atoms); and (b) **benzyl alcohol** mixed with other 2-10 (preferably 2-7) C alcohols, optionally different from the alcohol(s) in (a); (c) optionally other 1-15 (preferably 2-10) C organic acids and/or their physiological salts; (d) optionally phenols, acetates, esters, terpenes, acetals and/or ethereal oils; and/or (e) optionally solvents (preferably glycerol, propylene glycol, water, edible oils or fats). The mixing ratio of (a) to each of (b), (c), (d) and (e) is between 1:(1-10000) and (10000-1):1, (preferably 1:(1-1000) and (1000-1):1).

USE - The microbicide is used for stabilising foods and cosmetics (claimed). They are useful in animal feeds, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and foods (e.g. bread, baked goods, baking materials, baking powder, pudding powder, beverages, dietetic food, essences, fine food, fish products, potatoes, potato products, spices, flour, margarine, fluid and vegetables and products based on these, pickles, starch products, confectionery, soups, pastes, meats and meat products, milk, dairy and cheese products, poultry and poultry products and products containing oils and fats. They are effective against fungi, yeasts and bacteria, especially pathogens (e.g. E. Coli, Salmonella, Enterococci, Staphylococci and Streptococci) and also those causing spoiling (e.g. lactic bacteria such as Lactobacillus vulgaris), fungi (e.g. Aspergillus niger) and yeasts (e.g. Endomyces tibuliger).

ADVANTAGE - Prior art methods of preservation include adding synthetic preservatives which change the pH and are disliked by many consumers, pasteurisation which is costly, not always completely effective and unsuitable for heat-sensitive products and packing under nitrogen or carbon dioxide or in vacuo, which is also costly and not suitable for many foods. These additives avoid these drawbacks, do not change the pH and their effectiveness does not vary with pH or with the moisture, fat,

protein or carbohydrate content.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 24 OF 47 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999194482 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10096818
TITLE: Mite elimination--clinical effect on eczema.
AUTHOR: Friedmann P S; Tan B B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dermatopharmacology Unit, Southampton General Hospital, UK.. psf@soton.ac.uk
SOURCE: Allergy, (1998) 53 (48 Suppl) 97-100.
Journal code: 7804028. ISSN: 0105-4538.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199908
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990910
Last Updated on STN: 19990910
Entered Medline: 19990825

AB Allergic reactivity to house-dust mites (HDM) can be detected in patients with atopic eczema by prick and patch test challenge. To determine the clinical relevance of this reactivity, we performed a placebo-controlled, double-blind trial of anti-HDM measures. Active treatment comprised Gortex bags for all the bedding elements, a high-powered vacuum cleaner, and a spray containing **benzyl alcohol** and **tannic acid** to kill mites and denature allergens. Placebo treatment was light cotton bags, a cheap vacuum cleaner, and water spray. Forty-eight patients (28 active group) completed the trial, which lasted 6 months. Dust was sampled from the mattress surface and bedroom and living-room carpets before and at monthly intervals after institution of the measures. Dust was weighed and Der p 1 determined by ELISA (ALK). Patients were assessed for area and severity of eczema by a blinded observer. There was a highly significant reduction in bed surface dust - most beds yielded insufficient dust to extract and assay. Carpet Der p 1 levels were reduced to similar minimal levels by both active and placebo treatments (about 250 ng/m2). There were highly significant benefits on the eczema scores; the active treatment being greatly superior to placebo (P< or =0.0006; analysis of covariance). In conclusion, Gortex bed bags were highly effective at containing dust within the bed. This was associated with clinical improvement in most patients with atopic eczema - the biggest improvements were seen in the most severely affected subjects.

L86 ANSWER 25 OF 47 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:67790 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND21514210
TITLE: Antioxidant activity of green tea and its catechins in a fish meat model system.
AUTHOR(S): He, Y.; Shahidi, F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Memorial University of Newfoundland, Newfoundland, Canada.
SOURCE: Journal of agricultural and food chemistry, Nov 1997. Vol. 45, No. 11. p. 4262-4266
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : American Chemical Society.

CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB The antioxidant activity of ground green tea (GGT) and commercial tea extracts, namely Polyphenon 25 (P-25), Polyphenon 30 (P-30), Polyphenon 60 (P-60), and Nikken Polyphenon 60 (NPP-60), as well as green tea extracts (GTE) prepared on laboratory scale and pure tea catechins, namely, (-)-epicatechin (EC),(-)- epigallocatechin (EGC),(-)-epicatechin gallate (ECG), and (-)-epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), in a fish meat model system was evaluated. Results so obtained were compared with those of samples containing commonly used antioxidants such as alpha-tocopherol, butylated **hydroxytoluene** (BHT), butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), and tert-butylhydroquinone (TBHQ). The ground white muscle of mackerel (model system) was cooked at 75 degrees C and stored at 4 degrees C for 7 days. Progression of oxidation was monitored by measuring changes in the 2-thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances and selected and/or total volatile contents of samples. The samples treated with GGT leaves, tea extracts, and pure catechins showed excellent oxidative stability as compared with samples that contained alpha-tocopherol, BHT, BHA, and TBHQ. The potency of catechins in the prevention of oxidation in fish meat was in the decreasing order EGCG approximately ECG > EGC much greater than EC. However, EGCG was more effective ($p < 0.05$) than TBHQ, as reflected in total volatile and propanal contents in the system studied.

L86 ANSWER 26 OF 47 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998176395 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9515415
TITLE: Adherence of two film-forming medications to the oral mucosa.
AUTHOR: Carpenter W; Schiff T; Fat D
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of the Pacific School of Dentistry, San Francisco, CA 94115, USA.
SOURCE: General dentistry, (1997 Sep-Oct) 45 (5) 478-80. Journal code: 7610466. ISSN: 0363-6771.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199803
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980410
Last Updated on STN: 19980410
Entered Medline: 19980330

AB This study provides a comparison among 10 patients of old and new formulas of Zilactin (Zila Pharmaceuticals, Phoenix). The original formula contained **tannic acid**; the new formula replaced **tannic acid** with **benzyl alcohol** as the active ingredient. The U.S Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) ruling that **tannic acid** must be eliminated as the active ingredient from the Zilactin formula was the reason for the change. In the study, no side effects were reported for either formula, except for a minor burning sensation at the time of application. Moreover, the new Zilactin formula, on average, provided a statistically significant rate of adherence of 21 percent to the oral mucosa.

L86 ANSWER 27 OF 47 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on

STN DUPLICATE 12
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:446307 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800446307
TITLE: A miniaturized bioassay system for screening compounds deleterious to greenbugs (Homoptera: Aphididae) on artificial diets.
AUTHOR(S): Formusoh, E. S. [Reprint author]; Reese, J. C. [Reprint author]; Bradfisch, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomol., Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS 66506-4004, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the Kansas Entomological Society, (Oct., 1997) Vol. 70, No. 4, pp. 323-328. print.
CODEN: JKESA7. ISSN: 0022-8567.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Oct 1998
Last Updated on STN: 21 Oct 1998

AB New approaches to control of greenbugs (Schizaphis graminum (Rondani)) include the use of transgenic **plants**. Several techniques are available for screening proteins and non-proteins potentially lethal to chewing and piercing-sucking insects for insertion into the host **plant** genome. A quick and easy technique was modified for use in screening dietary compounds with deleterious effects against aphids. Results obtained were consistent with those of other techniques; **benzyl alcohol** and **tannic acid** were strongly deterrent.

L86 ANSWER 28 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:341868 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:16054
TITLE: **Tannic acid** bath for surface blackening and rustproofing on steel tubes
INVENTOR(S): Idera, Tateo; Tanaka, Toshiaki; Kinoshita, Mikio; Adachi, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daido Kagaku Kogyo, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08049082	A2	19960220	JP 1994-202846	19940803
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-202846	19940803

AB The aqueous rustproofing bath contains **tannic acid** 1.5-5, ammonium and/or alkali metalate salts (especially vanadate or molybdate) 0.025-1.0, and high-boiling solvent (b.p. ≥160°) 2.0-10.0%. The solvent is typically a glycol. Large-diameter steel tubes are heated at 110-250°, and typically are coated with the bath solution by **spraying** for corrosion resistance.

L86 ANSWER 29 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 13
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-225546 [30] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1995-176742
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-103796
TITLE: Production of thickened aqueous compsns. - containing silicic acid,

polysaccharide and additives.
DERWENT CLASS: A97 C07 D18 D22 D25 G02 G03 H01 K01 P31 P43
INVENTOR(S): BUIL, J; LOEHNERT, G; LOEHNERT, K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (LOEH-I) LOEHNERT G
COUNTRY COUNT: 13
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
DE 4343728	A1	19950622	(199530)*		5
EP 659449	A1	19950628	(199530)	GE	6
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IE IT LI NL SE					
DE 4343728	C2	19970424	(199721)		6
EP 659449	B1	19990324	(199916)	GE	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB IE IT LI NL SE					
DE 59408002	G	19990429	(199923)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
DE 4343728	A1	DE 1993-4343728	19931221
EP 659449	A1	EP 1994-120218	19941220
DE 4343728	C2	DE 1993-4343728	19931221
EP 659449	B1	EP 1994-120218	19941220
DE 59408002	G	DE 1994-508002	19941220
		EP 1994-120218	19941220

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 59408002	G Based on	EP 659449

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1993-4343728 19931221
AN 1995-225546 [30] WPIDS
AB DE 4343728 A UPAB: 19950804
Production of thickened water compsn. comprises mixing together the following components: (a) 0.1-2 weight% silicic acid; (b) 0.001-0.5 weight% additives, e.g. fatty alcohol, sugar alcohol, polyethylene glycol or polypropylene glycol fatty acids or ethers, polyethyleneimine or polyvinylpyrrolidone; (c) 0.5-5 weight% starch and/or branched-chain polysaccharide; and (d) water to 100%.

Also claimed is thickened water compsn. obtained by the above process.

The components may be mixed in any order. The starch may be pre-gelatinised. The branched-chain polysaccharide is guar gum, locust bean gum or xanthan gum. The compsns. may also contain antifreeze additives, especially glycerol, **propylene glycol**, KOAc, K lactate and/or NaCl, and preservatives, especially sorbic, propionic or benzoic acid or their derivs.. The thickening effect may be enhanced by shearing, e.g. blending, pumping or spraying.

USE - Claimed uses are: (1) as a fire-extinguishing or fire-preventing agent; (2) as a carrier for pigments, detergents, **plant** protection agents, drilling fluids, cold compresses or ultrasound contact gels; (3) as media for transferring water-soluble substances, **tannic acids** or deliming agents onto surfaces, e.g. leather or lime-encrusted surfaces; and (4) as solvents for releasing substrates fixed to solid surfaces with water-soluble adhesive.

ADVANTAGE - The compsns. have better shear stability than prior art

compsns. (cf. WO9213602).
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 30 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-175328 [23] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-081313
TITLE: Singlet oxygen elimination agent containing biotin - inhibits peroxidation reaction in skin components.
DERWENT CLASS: A96 B02 D21 E13
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHIS) SHISEIDO CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 07097322	A	19950411	(199523)*		4

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 07097322	A	JP 1993-265632	19930929

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1993-265632 19930929
AN 1995-175328 [23] WPIDS
AB JP 07097322 A UPAB: 19950619
Singlet oxygen elimination agent contains biotin as the main ingredient.
Also claimed are (i) singlet oxygen removing complex containing biotin as the singlet oxygen elimination agent; and (ii) singlet oxygen removing complex containing biotin and a chain severing antioxidant.
Pref. chain severing antioxidant is dibutyl-**hydroxytoluene**, butylhydroxyanisole, gallic esters, ascorbic acid, **tannins** or flavonoid.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Agent inhibits peroxidation reaction in skin ingredients. Agent has high safety.
In an example, face lotion comprised biotin (0.02 weight%), **tannic acid** (0.1 weight%), glycerine (3.0 weight%), 1,3-butylene glycol (4.0 weight%), ethanol (7.0 weight%), polyoxyethylene (20 mol) oleyl alcohol (0.5 weight%), methylparaben (0.05 weight%), citric acid (0.01 weight%), sodium citrate (0.1 weight%), perfume (0.05 weight%) and purified water.
Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 31 OF 47 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94198107 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7511921
TITLE: Studies on lipid oxidation in fish phospholipid liposomes.
AUTHOR: Ramanathan L; Das N P; Li Q T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, National University of Singapore.
SOURCE: Biological trace element research, (1994 Jan) 40 (1) 59-70. Journal code: 7911509. ISSN: 0163-4984.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199405
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19940523

Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19940512

AB Fish phospholipid liposomes were prepared and used as an artificial membrane system to study factors influencing lipid oxidation. The extent of lipid oxidation was indexed by measuring the amount of thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) produced. Fe2+, Fe3+, and Cu2+ were potent prooxidants in catalysing lipid oxidation. These metal ions induced lipid oxidation in a dose dependent manner. However, Zn2+, Ni2+, and Mn2+ did not significantly ($p > 0.05$) affect lipid oxidation at all the concentrations (1, 10, or 100 microM) studied. Morin, luteolin (flavonoids), butein (chalcone), **tannic acid**, ellagic acid (polyphenols), butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), and butylated **hydroxytoluene** (BHT) (synthetic antioxidants) were potent antioxidants (producing < 50% TBARS compared to control) of Fe(2+)-catalyzed lipid oxidation. Morin, luteolin, and butein possess two hydroxyl substituents, a C4 ketone structure and a 2-3 double bond, all of which contributed to their antioxidative potential. Fe2+ caused some losses of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), whereas **tannic acid** protected the oxidation of several of the PUFA including C 16:1 (Palmitoleic acid), C 18:3 (Linolenic acid), C 20:4 (Arachidonic acid), C 20:5 (Eicosapentaenoic acid), and C 22:6 (Docosahexaenoic acid).

L86 ANSWER 32 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-420381 [51] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1992-186608
TITLE: Antimicrobial agent for **plants** especially lawn grass - contains solvent extracts of **plants**, e.g. magnolia or salvia, natural additive e.g. chitosan and food additives e.g. alginic acid or sucrose fatty acid ester(s).
DERWENT CLASS: C03 C05
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NAKA-N) NAKANO SUMESE KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 04316506	A	19921106	(199251)*		30
JP 3121036	B2	20001225	(200102)		26

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 04316506	A	JP 1991-106370	19910412
JP 3121036	B2	JP 1991-106370	19910412

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
JP 3121036	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 04316506

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1991-106370 19910412
AN 1992-420381 [51] WPIDS
AB JP 04316506 A UPAB: 19931116
Antimicrobial agents are composed of one or more (a) one or more pressed juice, aqueous and/or organic solvent extract or their condensates of Phellodendron amurense, Hosta undulata, Magnolia obovata, Aspidistra elatior, Scutellaria baicalensis, Rheum officinale, Symphytum officinale,

Polygonum blumei, Celosia sp., Fragaria ananassa, bamboo, Rhus javanica, rose, nym, Thea sinensis, Castenea sp., Cinnamomum cassia, Stzygium aromaticum, Salvia officinalis, Peperomia sandersii and Humulus lupulus, (b) one or more natural additives of persimmon tannin, CaO, saponin, fumigating solution, naringin, hesperidin, leaf extract of Eucalyptus, benzoin resin, betaine, pectin degradation prod., soft roe protein, Monascus pigment, chitosan and polyysine, and (c) one or more food additives of lecithins, ferric lactate, tartaric acid, nicotinamide, alginic acid, fumaric acid, disodium 5'-guanylate, disodium orotate, sodium polyphosphate, sucrose fatty acid esters, thiamine laurylsulphate, thiamine thiocyanate, L-ascorbic acid, pyridoxine HCl, methylhesperidine, folic acid, sodium riboflavin 5'-phosphate, ferrous gluconate, ferric pyrophosphate, sodium benzoate, potassium sorbate, erythorbic acid, **propylene glycol** alginate, sodium metaphosphate, MgCl2, choline phosphate, glycine, L-alanine, adipic acid, vanillin, piperonal, sodium phytate, sorbitan monolaurate, **tannic acid**, gallic acid, **propylene glycol**, ethanol, lysozyme and sorbic acid, and a compsn. containing acetic acid.

Pref. an acetic acid compsn. and one or more components (a), (b) and (c), pref. Magnolia obovata, Thea sinensis, Salvia officinalis, Syzygium aromaticum, Cinnamomum cassia, Humulus lupulus, ferric lactate and piperonal are mixed at ratios of 1:0.25-4 pts.weight The resultant compsn. is diluted to give 0.002-0.2 weight% of acetic acid and dispersed every five to 20 days.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Safe agricultural compsns. against harmful microorganisms, partic. fungi, without chemical injury.

In an example, a compsn. with various ratios of (a), (b), (c) and acetic acid was effective against fungi (e.g. Botrytis cenerea IFO 31831, Cladosporium carpophilum IFO 9645, Cl, fulvum IFO 8419, Fusarium oxysporum IFO 7152, Pythium aphanidermatum IFO 7030, Rhizoctonoia solani IFO 30464, Sclerotinia sclerotiorum IFO 4876 and Valsa ceratosperma IFO 30252 at concns. of 0.1-1.0 w/v%.

Dwg.0/0

L86 ANSWER 33 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:586572 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:186572
TITLE: The use of antioxidants (free radical scavengers) to control grey mold (Botrytis cinerea) and white mold (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) in various crops
AUTHOR(S): Elad, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Plant Pathol., ARO, Bet Dagan, 50250, Israel
SOURCE: Plant Pathology (1992), 41(4), 417-26
CODEN: PLPAAD; ISSN: 0032-0862
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Eighteen free radical scavengers (antioxidants) were tested for their ability to control grey mold. Most of the compds. reduced disease significantly in at least one of the test hosts-leaves of tomato, pepper, Senecio sp., bean, eggplant, or rose flowers; however, the effective concentration varied between 0.1 and 10.0 mM. Selected antioxidants were tested further. Butylated **hydroxytoluene** (BHT), **tannic acid**, ascorbic acid and DMSO (DMSO) at 1.0 mM controlled grey mold of tomato fruits. All these compds. except BHT controlled the disease on cucumber fruits. Antioxidants affected Rhizopus stolonifer on grape berries but not Botrytis cinerea or Aspergillus spp. Some combinations of antioxidants were more effective than either compound alone when tested on pepper or tomato. The synergists ascorbic acid and citric acid improved

the control activity of BHT, Pr gallate, benzoic acid and tert-butylhydroquinone on tomato leaves. Ethylene production was inhibited in tomato leaves treated with Pr gallate, ascorbic acid and benzoic acid, but not in pepper leaves. Ethephon or H2O2 increased the severity of grey mold on leaves of Senecio sp. Their effect was controlled by BHT and benzoic acid or by BHT, resp. Four to six compds. reduced linear growth of B. cinerea isolates in culture at a concentration of 1.0 mM< and six more compds. were effective at 10.0 mM. However, just five compds. inhibited conidial germination at the high concn alone. Gluconic acid lactone, thiourea and Pr gallate reduced Sclerotinia sclerotiorum on lettuce by 51-76%. The multiple activity of antioxidants on the host **plant** interaction is discussed.

L86 ANSWER 34 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:493926 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:93926
TITLE: Studies on flavonoids and related compounds as antioxidants in food
AUTHOR(S): Das, N. P.; Ramanathan, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Natl. Univ. Singapore, Singapore, 0511, Singapore
SOURCE: Lipid-Soluble Antioxid. (1992), 295-306. Editor(s): Ong, Augustine S. H.; Packer, Lester. Birkhaeuser: Basel, Switz.
CODEN: 58QGAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB Flavonoids, benzo-γ-pyrone derivs. ubiquitous in vascular **plants**, have been reported to act as antioxidants in various biol. systems. The other commonly known antioxidants, α-tocopherol, butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), and butylated **hydroxytoluene** (BHT) each possesses a phenolic structure which is a feature also shared by the flavonoids. The **plant** polyphenols were more effective in inhibiting lipid oxidation than the commonly known antioxidants on raw or cooked fish. The order of potency is: **tannic acid** = ellagic acid > myricetin > quercetin > morin > kaempferol > rutin. The enhanced lipid oxidation induced by divalent metal salts (CuSO4, FeSO4, ZnSO4, NiSO4, MgSO4) on cooked fish was inhibited to a varying degree by the **plant** polyphenols (100 ppm). The antioxidative potency of these compds. was independent of the type of metal ion-induced lipid oxidation Apparently, polyhydroxylations on rings A and B of the flavonoid structure as well as the presence of a 2,3-double bond, a free 3-hydroxyl substitution, and a 4-keto moiety will confer potent antiperoxidative properties upon the flavonoid mol.

L86 ANSWER 35 OF 47 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2005) on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:61480 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20482444
TITLE: Phenolic compounds in food and cancer prevention.
AUTHOR(S): Huang, M.T.; Ferraro, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Piscataway, NJ.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QD1.A45)
SOURCE: ACS symposium series, 1992. No. 507. p. 8-34
Publisher: Washington, D.C. : American Chemical Society, 1974-
CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156

NOTE: In the series analytic: Phenolic compounds in foods and their effects on health II: Antioxidants and cancer prevention / edited by M.T. Huang, C.T. Ho and C.Y. Lee.
Developed from the Fourth Chemical Congress of North America, August 25-30, 1991, New York, New York.
Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB A general overview of the phenolic compounds in food and health is presented, with emphasis on the actual amounts eaten by humans and possible effects on cancer. Because of the widespread occurrence of phenolic compounds in our food, humans ingest a large amount of phenolic compounds. Most phenolic compounds in food are plan flavonoids, but others include synthetic antioxidants such as the food additives butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) and butylated **hydroxytoluene** (BHT), chlorogenic acid in coffee, caffeic acid and ferulic acid in vegetables and fruits, alpha-tocopherol and related compounds in oils from vegetables and grains, the polyphenolic catechins found in tea and red wine, carnosol in rosemary leaves, and curcumin in turmeric, curry and mustard. Almost all of these polyphenolic compounds possess several common biological and chemical properties: (a) antioxidant activity, (b) the ability to scavenge active oxygen species, (c) the ability to scavenge electrophiles, (d) the ability to inhibit nitrosation, (e) the ability to chelate metals, (f) the potential for autoxidation, producing hydrogen peroxide in the presence of certain metals, and (g) the capability to modulate certain cellular enzyme activities. These compounds share some of these biological and chemical properties with vitamins C and E, and many have been found, or are likely to be able, to inhibit various steps of tumor development in experimental animals and probably in humans. The biological activities and functions of phenolic compounds are reviewed, especially as they relate to their mechanisms of anticarcinogenicity.

L86 ANSWER 36 OF 47 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91298768 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2069426
TITLE: Role of antioxidants and scavengers on argemone oil-induced toxicity in rats.
AUTHOR: Upreti K K; Das M; Khanna S K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dyes and Food Adulterant Toxicology Laboratory, Industrial Toxicology Research Center, Lucknow, India.
SOURCE: Archives of environmental contamination and toxicology, (1991 May) 20 (4) 531-7.
Journal code: 0357245. ISSN: 0090-4341.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910901
Last Updated on STN: 19910901
Entered Medline: 19910809

AB The role of antioxidants and scavengers on argemone oil-induced enzymatic and non-enzymatic hepatic lipid peroxidation was investigated in rats. Multiple treatment of argemone oil caused a significant stimulation of NADPH-dependent enzymatic or FeSO4 or FeSO4/ADP-or ascorbic acid-dependent non-enzymatic hepatic microsomal lipid peroxidation. In vitro addition of antioxidants such as **tannic acid**, quercetin, butylated

hydroxyanisole (BHA), butylated **hydroxytoluene** (BHT), alpha-tocopherol, riboflavin or glutathione (GSH) in the assay system resulted in significant protection against argemone oil-induced microsomal NADPH, or FeSO4/ADP-dependent lipid peroxidation. In vitro addition of scavengers of the superoxide anion (O2-.) radical and hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) such as superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase, respectively, prevented argemone oil augmented microsomal lipid peroxidation to a lesser extent as compared to the scavengers of singlet oxygen (1O2) such as 2,5-dimethylfuran (DMF), beta-carotene, and histidine or hydroxyl (OH.) radical scavengers such as ethanol, mannitol and sodium benzoate. These results suggest that primarily 1O2 and OH. radicals are involved in argemone oil-induced hepatic microsomal lipid peroxidation, and that bio-antioxidant vitamins including riboflavin, beta-carotene and alpha-tocopherol may prove useful in reducing argemone oil-induced hepatotoxicity.

L86 ANSWER 37 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 15
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:193193 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:193193
TITLE: Antiallergenic agent
INVENTOR(S): Green, Wesley Frederick
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Sydney, Australia
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 168243	A2	19860115	EP 1985-304905	19850709
EP 168243	A3	19861022		
EP 168243	B1	19900207		
EP 168243	B2	19980909		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8544606	A1	19860116	AU 1985-44606	19840711
AU 577874	B2	19881006		
JP 61044821	A2	19860304	JP 1985-151184	19850709
JP 02016731	B4	19900418		
AT 50144	E	19900215	AT 1985-304905	19850709
US 4806526	A	19890221	US 1986-921911	19861022
US 4977142	A	19901211	US 1988-266750	19881103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AU 1984-5962	A	19840711
EP 1985-304905	A	19850709
US 1985-753215	A1	19850709
US 1986-921911	A1	19861022

AB A **tannic acid** (0.1-10%) composition which can also contain a miticide is effective as an antiallergenic agent for house dust mite allergens and **plant** allergens. Thus, a composition containing H2O 60, EtOH 30, and PhCH2OH (miticide) 10% by volume was mixed with **tannic acid** (1%, weight/volume) and used to kill 2 mite species, Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus and D. farinae on 2-3 and 5 min exposure, resp., while maintaining the allergen-destroying properties of the **tannic acid**.

L86 ANSWER 38 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-178280 [28] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1986-076510
TITLE: Cosmetic compsn. - comprises extracts of Aloe and

tannic acid containing **plants**.
DERWENT CLASS: D21
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KOBA-N) KOBAYASHI KOSE KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 61109708	A	19860528	(198628)*		5
JP 05025853	B	19930414	(199318)		5

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 61109708	A	JP 1984-231022	19841031
JP 05025853	B	JP 1984-231022	19841031

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
JP 05025853	B	Based on	JP 61109708

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1984-231022 19841031
AN 1986-178280 [28] WPIDS
AB JP 61109708 A UPAB: 19930922
Various kinds of Aloe can be used and are extracted with ethanol, **propylene glycol**, aqueous alcohol, water, etc. The Aloe extract is used in an amount of 0.01-20 weight%. The **plants** containing **tannic acid** includes cranesbill, etc. The **tannic acid** containing **plant** extract is used in an amount of 0.01-50 weight%. **Tannic acid** is used in an amount of 0.00001-2 weight%.

The cosmetic compsn. includes solution, cream, emulsion, oil, jelly, paste, lotion, stick, powder, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The cosmetic compsn. has high high sun-screen effect and thus can prevent skin from sunburning.

0/0
ABEQ JP 93025853 B UPAB: 19931112
Various kinds of Aloe can be used and are extracted with ethanol, **propylene glycol**, aq. alcohol, water, etc. The Aloe extract is used in an amt. of 0.01-20 wt %. The **plants** contg. **tannic acid** includes cranesbill, etc. The **tannic acid** contg. **plant** extract is used in an amt. of 0.01-50 wt. %. **Tannic acid** is used in an amt. of 0.00001-2 wt %.

The cosmetic compsn. includes soln., cream, emulsion, oil, jelly, paste, lotion, stock, powder, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The cosmetic compsn. has high high sun-screen effect and thus can prevent skin from sunburning. (J61109708-A)

L86 ANSWER 39 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 16
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-004832 [01] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1986-002268
TITLE: Body odour eliminating components - containing astringent of aluminium hydroxy-chloride or its complex with **propylene glycol**, and dry distillation part of camellia **plants**.

DERWENT CLASS: D22 E33
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHRS) SHIRAIMATSU SHINYAKU CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 60233009	A	19851119	(198601)*		5
JP 63005374	B	19880203	(198808)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 60233009	A	JP 1984-91340	19840507

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1984-91340 19840507
AN 1986-004832 [01] WPIDS
AB JP 60233009 A UPAB: 19930922
Powder type components contain astringent and dry distillation part of camellia family **plants**.

Pref. dry distillation part is parts from leaves of tea, sasangua, camellia, or azalea, etc.. It contains flavanole, flavomole gp. etc.. It's m. pt. is 180-200 deg. C under 200 mmHg. It is obtd. by distillating camellia **plants** directly under reduced pressure. Astringent is aluminium hydroxychloride (pref.) It's complex with **propylene glycol** (pref.), aluminium sulphate, zinc white, zinc white starch, **tannic acid**, etc.. Components can contain, if necessary, talc, silicic anhydride, perfume, etc..

ADVANTAGE - Effect emerges within 10 min., and continues for comparatively long time. Also there is no side effect. This effect is taken only by using astringent and dry distillation part of camellia family (i) together. Since (i) is antibiosis the components need not use steriliser such as benzalconium chloride Components is used as powdery spray type filled into can with fleone gas (RTM), or powder type moulded with talc and liquid paraffin. And it can be used to various parts of human body.
0/0

L86 ANSWER 40 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:30423 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:30423
TITLE: Chemotherapeutic agents for the control of **plant** diseases
INVENTOR(S): Thirumalachar, Mandayam J.; Narasimhan, Mandayam J.; Thirumalachar, Mandayam J. K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phyton/AG, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4544666	A	19851001	US 1983-487842	19830422
US 4673687	A	19870616	US 1985-758322	19850905
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1983-487842	A3 19830422

AB The title agent, designated KT-19827 [99550-14-8], is a tannate complex of picrocupricammonium formate, and is, combined with a minor amount of surfactant, effective in preventing the formation of NH4 picrate. KT-19827 controls **plant** diseases by seed and soil-bone fungi and bacteria. Thus, 20 g **tannic acid** in 200 mL water was treated sequentially, at 70°, with NH4 formate 400, CuSO4 400, Na lauryl sulfate [151-21-3] 40, and picric acid 20 g. The mixture was dried in vacuum at 40° at 400 mL **propylene glycol** [**57-55-6**] or com. nonphosphate detergent were added to give KT-19827. A similar chemotherapeutic agent is KT-198 [99550-13-7], a tannate complex of picroammonium formate, combined with a minor amount of surfactant, sufficient to prevent the formation of NH4 picrate. KT-198 controls mycoplasma- and rickettsia-like organisms and associated diseases, such as elm phloem necrosis.

L86 ANSWER 41 OF 47 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 17
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82214684 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6953112
TITLE: Drug-nitrite interactions in human saliva: effects of food constituents on carcinogenic N-nitrosamine formation.
AUTHOR: Rao G S; Osborn J C; Adatia M R
SOURCE: Journal of dental research, (1982 Jun) 61 (6) 768-71. Journal code: 0354343. ISSN: 0022-0345.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Dental Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198208
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900317
Last Updated on STN: 19900317
Entered Medline: 19820826

AB A simple and rapid high-pressure liquid chromatographic assay for monitoring N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) in human saliva was developed. The method was used to study in vitro the effects of common food constituents on NDMA formation in saliva from the interaction of salivary nitrite with aminopyrine and oxytetracycline. Natural phenolic compounds, caffeic acid, and **tannic acid**, and synthetic additives, erythorbic acid, sorbic acid, propyl gallate, and butylated **hydroxytoluene**--all inhibited NDMA formation (20-80%). With ascorbic acid, up to 90% inhibition of NDMA synthesis in saliva was observed. In contrast, chlorogenic acid (a phenolic component of coffee) acted as a catalyst (up to 48% increase) of the nitrosamine formation under identical experimental conditions.

L86 ANSWER 42 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:173338 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:173338
TITLE: Insect dietetics: complexities of **plant** -insect interactions
AUTHOR(S): Reese, John C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomol. Appl. Ecol., Univ. Delaware, Newark, DE, 19711, USA
SOURCE: Curr. Top. Insect Endocrinol. Nutr., [Proc. Symp.] (1981), Meeting Date 1979, 317-35. Editor(s): Bhaskaran, Govindan; Friedman, Stanley; Rodriguez, J. G. Plenum: New York, N. Y.
CODEN: 45GOAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Plant**-insect interactions are discussed in relation to feeding

and insect development and metabolism Feeding deterrents, interactions between **plant** organic compds. and nutrients, and metabolic and other effects of **plant** components are included. In expts. with aphids, dhurrin [499-20-7], **tannic acid**, benzyl alc. [**100-51-6**] and p-hydroxybenzaldehyde [123-08-0] significantly lowered rates of feeding at concns. of 0.02-0.2%. In other expts., Heliothis zea larvae showed decreased weight gain when fed maysin [70255-49-1] (0.25%) pinitol [10284-63-6] (0.7%) or cotton condensed tannin (≥0.15%).

L86 ANSWER 43 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:454123 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:54123
TITLE: Foamed polyester resin
INVENTOR(S): Brown, William F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vast Products, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4028289	A	19770607	US 1976-729876	19761005
CA 1100696	A1	19810505	CA 1977-287555	19770927

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1976-729876 A 19761005

AB Polyester compns. for preparation of rigid foamed molded structural components with uniform closed cell structure and water impervious skins contained unsatd. polyester, fillers, NaHCO3, cell development modifiers, an acid and peroxide curing catalyst. Thus, maleic anhydride-phthalic anhydride-**propylene glycol** copolymer [25037-66-5] (containing 30% styrene) 11.5, mica 4.5, wollastonite 19, nepheline syenite 19, NaOAc 0.017, aluminum ammonium sulfate 0.017, ferrous ammonium sulfate 0.017, **tannic acid** 0.017, and NaHCO3 0.025 lb were mixed as the 1st component. Bz2O2 0.65, MeEt ketone peroxide 0.65, glacial HOAc 0.05, and water 0.02 lb were mixed as the 2nd component. The 2 components were mixed and **sprayed** into a mold for preparation of a 1-piece bathtub and wall unit to give a final product having a smooth, ceramiclike impervious skin surface with a uniform closed cell structure.

L86 ANSWER 44 OF 47 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975-73398W [44] WPIDS
TITLE: Synthetic polyamide yarn treatment with **tannins** and swelling agents - to facilitate level dyeings with acid dyes.
DERWENT CLASS: A23 F06
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (KANE) KANEBO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 50030755	B	19751003	(197544)*		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1966-62090 19660919
AN 1975-73398W [44] WPIDS

AB JP 75030755 B UPAB: 19930831
Synthetic polyamide yarn is heated in an aqueous solution and emulsified, dispersed solution containing **tannin** agent and swelling agent, at 103-150 degrees C, for a short period of time under press. and then washed with water. The **tannin** agent includes natural **tannins**, such as **tannic acid**, **tannin** extract and gallotanic acid, and synthetic **tannins**, such as condensates of formaldehyde and naphthalene mono-sulphonic acid or dihydroxy diphenyl sulphonic acid, benzyl chloride-sulphonated naphthalene condensate, p-phenol sulphonic acid-formaldehyde condensate, cresol sulphonic acid-formaldehyde condensate and a condensate of formaldehyde and trimethanol monomethane sulphonic acid of 4,4'-dihydroxy phenyl propane, sulphonated 4-dihydroxy diphenyl sulphone. The swelling agent includes phenol ethylene glycol of phenol sulphonic acid, **benzyl alcohol**, cresol, dimethylformamide, formic acid, chloral hydrate, monochloroacetic acid and hydrochloric acid, and phosphoric acid. In an example 2001 of a solution containing 100g **tannic acid** and 100g phenol is placed in Overmaier's dyeing appts. and 10 kg Italy-textured yarn of nylon-6 is placed in the dyeing machine. The machine is sealed and heated at 110 degrees C for 10 mins. After heat-treatment the yarn is washed with water to remove phenol or **tannic acid** adhered to yarn, and then dyed with an acid dye.

L86 ANSWER 45 OF 47 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 65043078 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14238659
TITLE: THE USE OF DULCOLAX IN **PROPYLENE GLYCOL** IN THE RADIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE COLON.
AUTHOR: KAYE J; SOLOMON A
SOURCE: British journal of radiology, (1964 Dec) 37 913-9. Journal code: 0373125. ISSN: 0007-1285.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 199612
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990716
Last Updated on STN: 19990716
Entered Medline: 19961201

L86 ANSWER 46 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 18
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1922:11289 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 16:11289
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 16:1972a-i,1973a-d
TITLE: The behavior of some organic substances in **plants**. XIV
AUTHOR(S): Ciamician, G.; Galizzi, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Bologna
SOURCE: Gazzetta Chimica Italiana (1922), 52, 1-20 CODEN: GCITA9; ISSN: 0016-5603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Part I. The expts. described in section I of this paper give new examples of the previously observed (C. A 16, 8) greater resistance to oxidation by **plants** of substances having the greater toxicity. The results obtained in these expts. with spinach hash are summarized in the table. Compound,G. used.,G. recovered.,Compound,G. used.,G. recovered.;1. Uric acid,2,0.36,12. Phthalic acid,2,1.72;2. Dimethyluric acid,2,0.58,13. Tetrahydrophthalic acid,2,1.23;3. Aniline,2,0.55,14. Aniline,2,0.55;4.

Acetanilide,2,1.48,15. α-Naphthylamine,2,0.04;5. Methylacetanilide,2,1.94,16. Pyridine,2,1.78;6. Salicylic acid,2,1.18,17. Quinoline,2,0.78;7. Me salicylate,2.35,2.04,18. Urea,2,0.14;8. Me salicylate in the presence of CO2,2,1.76,19. Guanidine,2,1.40;9. m-Cresylic acid,2,1.44,20. Pyrocatechol,2,0.01;10. Pyrrolecarboxylic ,21. Guiacol,2,1.20;acid,2,1.06,22. Eugenol,2,1.66;11. Dimethylpyrrole-,23.,Vanillin,2,0.25;dicarboxylic acid,2,0.61,24.,Benzyl alc.,2,1.71; The greater difficulty of oxidation for the most toxic substances was observed with (2) in comparison with (1), with (4) and (5) compared with (3) and with (7) and (9) compared with (6). Neither (10) nor (11) is toxic and the dimethyl derivative was more easily oxidized. Although (13) is more toxic than (12) it is also most easily oxidized and is therefore an exception to the above generalization. The greater difficulty of oxidation of (14) and (16) compared with (15) and (17), resp., is not due to relative etherification. (18) is less toxic and more easily oxidized than (19); further, (18) undergoes considerable hydrolysis while this is not true of (19). (20), (21) and (22) form a series of increasing toxicity. Innocuous (23) is nearly completely destroyed while (24) is very resistant. In general the action of organic compds. on **plants** is not determined by etherification of OH, NH2 and NH groups, but is also dependent upon differences in constitution. Part II. In this section expts. on the behavior of glucosides and their hydrolytic products toward oxidizing enzymes of **plants** are described. Expts. were begun with laurel cherry (Prunus laurocerasus) which contains the glucosides laurocerasin and prulaurasin (Wehmer, Die Pflanzenstoffe, p. 303 1911). The results show that the glucosides belonging to the **plant** enzymes are better oxidized than the aromatic compds. contained in them: Thus in the leaves of unscalded laurel cherry and therefore containing active emulsin, the components of mandelic nitrile (HCN + BzH) were completely recovered; in the scalded leaves in which the enzymes are inactive, the glucoside, which is not hydrolyzed, is reduced to about half on the basis of the HCN and BzH found. This shows that while scalding renders the emulsin inactive oxidizing enzymes remain active. Amygdalin was largely oxidized by the oxidases of spinach. In similar expts. saligenin was 2/3 oxidized while salicin was entirely destroyed. The singular catalytic behavior of glucose when attached to an aromatic compound is not explained and will first be studied in other cases. Tannin in such expts. was much more resistant to oxidation than pyrogallol. In the preceding paper it was found that if the parent compds. are innocuous or normally present in the **plant**, their derivs. do not exercize any poisonous action. Two facts appeared to disagree with this statement: Xanthine and NH3 (C. A. 14, 1133) were without action although theobromine, caffeine, and amines were toxic. The expts. on the administration of these compds. to seedling kidney bean **plants** grown on cotton were repeated. Xanthine caused the seedlings to dry up a little more gradually than theobromine and caffeine. The behavior of the diethyl esters of oxalic and succinic acids on bean seedlings was found to conform to the law of "methyls." H2C2O4 and its esters were the more toxic of the 2 groups of compds. Similar expts. with methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, isobutyl and isoamyl alcs. showed that like the amines (C. A. 15, 548) the toxicity diminishes with increase in the number of C atoms in the normal chain except MeOH, which like MeNH2 is less toxic. The great toxicity of isobutyl and isoamyl alcs. probably depends on the presence of Me groups in the side chains. Expts. with aldehydes show now that toxicity decreases in the series CnH2n+1CH2NH2 → CnH2n+1CH2OH → CnH2n+1CHO → CnH2n+1CO2H, which conforms with the oxidizability by **plant** enzymes, which increases in the same order. Ketones like Me2CO, MeCOEt, cyclohexanone and o-methylcyclohexanone do not exercize any action on bean seedlings. K salts of glycolic, ethylidenelactic, acetic, and propionic acids showed no appreciable differences. K oleate caused retarded growth,

darker color and a tendency to dry up, while K stearate was without influence. K fumarate and maleate were more toxic than K succinate. The variable resistance of different seedlings has been repeatedly observed. By comparison of the action of nicotine the red beans were found to be more resistant and they also have less tendency to climb. Certain dwarf kidney beans with white seeds were more resistant to nicotine.

L86 ANSWER 47 OF 47 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1918:7722 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 12:7722
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 12:1307f-i,1308a-d
TITLE: The behavior of some organic compounds in **plants**. VIII
AUTHOR(S): Ciamician, G.; Ravenna, C.
SOURCE: Gazzetta Chimica Italiana (1917), 47(II), 99-107
CODEN: GCITA9; ISSN: 0016-5603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB In the expts. that have been previously described (Mem. Accad. Bolognia [6] 5, 29(1907); 6, 129(1908); 7, 143(1909); 8, 47(1910); 9, 71(1911); 10, 143(1912); [7] 1, 339(1913); C. A. 4, 1620, 2492; 5, 3466, the behavior of organic compds. supplied in various ways to the adult **plant** was described. In these expts. it was found that certain aromatic substances when absorbed give rise to the glucoside derivs. It was of interest to learn whether similar results could be obtained with germinating seeds. For these expts. seeds of corn, wheat, kidney bean, lupine and vetch were used with saligenin, hydroquinone, pyrocatechol, benzyl alc., gallic acid and tannin. Saligenin, because of the great success obtained with adult **plants**, received special consideration. Lupine seeds were allowed to swell in H2O 24 hrs. and placed on filter paper in the light to germinate. On the 10th day the moistening of the paper with 0.1% saligenin solution was begun and in 5 days more the **plants** were dead. When the germination was carried out in 0.1% saligenin solution the seeds germinated but the **plant** died later. A similar result was obtained with vetch. In the larger experiment with corn 1 kg. of seeds was allowed to develop 11 days and then treated 23 days with 0.1% saligenin solution (5 l. were required). The results from the analysis of this material (2800 g.) showed that the absorption of saligenin by means of the roots of the germinating seeds gives salicin as with the adult **plant**. Three careful expts. were carried out with kidney beans and the results showed that saligenin in the germinating **plants** is mostly present as the glucoside salicin. The small amount free may be due to traces adhering to the roots. Expts. were made on the action of benzyl alc. on germinating corn and kidney beans, which showed that a compound is formed that gives benzylic acid when boiled with HCl, i. e., is glucosidic in nature. This result is analogous to that obtained by innoculating and sprinkling the adult **plants** with the same substance in solution Expts. with hydroquinone on germinating corn and kidney beans showed that a compound non-hydrolyzable with emulsin but hydrolyzed with dilute H2SO4 is formed which is probably of a glucosidic nature. Preliminary expts. with pyrocatechol, gallic acid and tannins showed that these compds. are so toxic for germinating corn and kidney bean that the expts. were not done on a large scale. These expts. demonstrate that the germinating seeds show the same behavior as the adult **plants** toward the organic compds. added. These small **plants** are easier to analyze on account of the presence of less woody material and it is easier to study these phenomena in the absence of light. In these expts. it was shown that light is not necessary for the formation of salicin. It was thus shown that salicin is not assimilated by the **plant**; this is against the supposition of some authors